The Literary Digest

Vol. XXIV., No. 24. Whole No. 634.} NEW YORK, JUNE 14, 1902. {Price per Copy, 10c.

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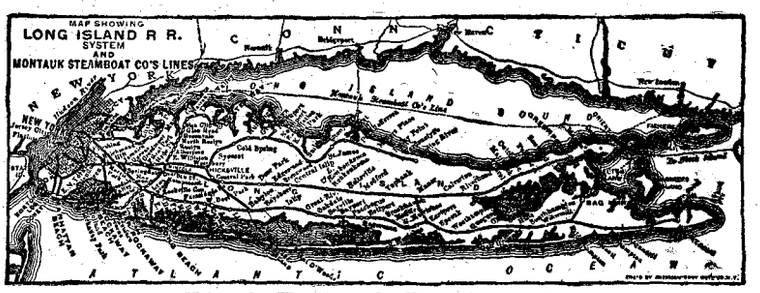

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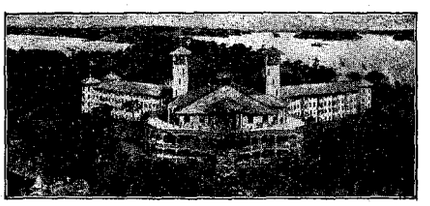

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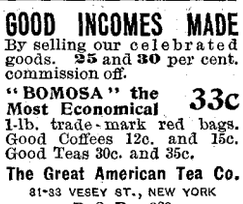

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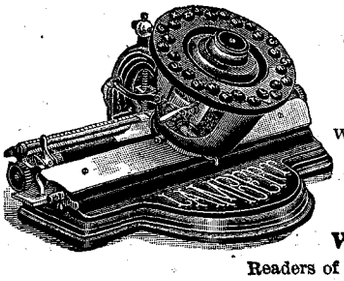

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

REPUBLICAN ATTITUDE TOWARD ULTIMATE PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE.

ANY one who reads the papers carefully has noticed a slight but perceptible change of helm lately by a number of Republican journals in their course of thought on the Philippine problem. During the last few weeks, while the achievement of Cuban independence has been such a prominent topic, the idea has gained currency that some time the Filipinos may be given their independence in the same way. The President himself, in his Memorial-Day address, said a few words on this matter that have aroused comment. He remarked:

"We believe that we can rapidly teach the people of the Philippine islands not only how to enjoy but how to make good use of their freedom; and with their growing knowledge, their growth in self-government shall keep steady pace. When they have thus shown their capacity for real freedom by their power of self-government, then, and not till then, will it be possible to decide whether they are to exist independently of us or be knit to us by ties of common friendship and interest."

Such a possibility, that the Filipinos may some time "exist independently of us," has not heretofore been openly considered by the journals that support the Republican Philippine policy, and their indorsement of it is a new position. Whether it is the beginning of a general movement toward treating the Philippines as Cuba has been treated or is only a passing phase of popular thought, it is too early to say.

A number of influential Republican journals have been strong and consistent advocates of ultimate Philippine independence ever since the discussion began. Among them may be named the Philadelphia *Ledger* and *North American*, the Boston *Advertiser*, the Buffalo *Express*, the Pittsburg *Dispatch*, and the San Francisco *Call*. There is no change in their attitude. But it is something new for the Cleveland *Leader* (Rep.) to say that "what the United States has done for Cuba may be done some day for the Philippines," and for the Brooklyn *Times* (Rep.) to remark that "in time the United States will produce in the Philippines the same miracle which was wrought yesterday in Cuba." The Kansas City *Journal* (Rep.) admits that "perhaps independence may be granted some day," and the Chicago *Tribune* believes that if the Filipinos "are a progressive race, as the Japanese have shown themselves to be, the future will see them independent if they desire independence." And it is predicted by the Boston *Record* (Rep.) that "before September 15, 1904, Theodore Roosevelt will have taken the first official steps looking to the establishment of self-government in the Philippines along much the same lines as those laid down in Cuba." The New York *Tribune* (Rep.) says:

"At every stage the Republicans have kept the ultimate disposition of the islands an open question. Ultimate independence may be the solution, but nobody can say that is the wise solution till peace is established and the capacity for independence tested. It is not a thing to be promised blindly, even to disarm enemies. It is not a thing to be made a party shibboleth and turned to the encouragement of those enemies to persist in war till they can extort the independence which their advocates here tell them they ought to have. First must come peace, bringing to the Filipinos civil government and personal freedom according to our bill of rights. Then our Government and the Filipinos can consider how best their happiness can be subserved."

Another equally loyal Republican paper, the Philadelphia *Press*, also makes the Cuba-Philippines comparison and urges that the Filipinos be made "free and self-governing as are the really free peoples." To quote:

"The United States has brought Cuba to a point where it was best for Cuba to withdraw, and the United States has withdrawn.

"As this promise has been kept—tho all the world doubted—so our promises in the Philippines will be kept. The task is harder. The problem is more complex. Mixed races and an Asiatic environment render progress slow. But the work will be done. Peace has come. Order will be created. The reign of law will begin. Self-government will succeed. Autonomy in due season will be possible. Whatever is then best for the Philippines and the Asiatic problem, of which it is a part, will be done, whatever may be done, exactly as now we are doing what is best for Cuba and the American problem, of which it is a part.

"The Cuban promise has been kept. The Philippine pledge will be kept. The American people can be trusted. It seeks no conquest. It desires no alien territory. But where the American flag is put it will 'stay put' while it has work to do, as it has in Cuba and as it will in the Philippines—the final solution being dictated by the purpose and determination to make its people free and self-governing, as are the really free peoples."

The Indianapolis *Journal* (Rep.) says:

"It appears that the only difference between the avowed policy of the Democrats in the Senate and of the Republicans is that the former would promise the Filipinos independence without condition except to protect them against foreign interference, while the latter would make it conditional upon their capacity and purpose to maintain an independent government. If the long and aimless discussion has had any influence whatever, it has been to drive the Democrats in Washington to practically abandon the policy of 'scuttle' and adopt the more honorable one of occupying the islands with the promise of independence

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when the inhabitants are able to maintain stable and free government."

The declarations in favor of Philippine independence made by President Schurman of the first Philippine commission and by ex-Secretary Long should also be noticed here. None of the anti-expansionist papers seems to be coming over to the expansionist side, but a number of the leading Democratic papers, such as the New York *Journal*, the Atlanta *Constitution*, the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, the Nashville *American*, and the Memphis *Commercial Appeal*, have favored the expansionist policy from the beginning, and show no signs of shifting the rudder now. Nor have the rank and file of the Republican press experienced the change of thought indicated in the above quotations. The leading organ, perhaps, of those who are determined that the flag shall "stay put" is the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.). It says:

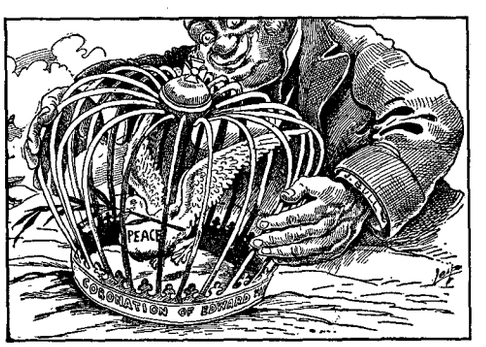
"The flag which is up in the Philippine islands will stay up. . . . Two or three years hence, when all the Filipinos will be shouting for the retention of American sway in the archipelago, the present flag-furlers will be either denying that they ever proposed to sneak out of the Philippines, or will be acknowledging that their course, if followed, would have been disgraceful for the country and fatal to all chances for the regeneration of the islands. The Republican party, the party which does things, is as united, as harmonious, and as enthusiastic to-day as it was during the canvasses in which it elected Lincoln."

IT is thought Uncle Paul Kruger has managed to save a portion of his salary out of the wreck.—*The Chicago Tribune.*

CECIL RHODES will probably never forgive himself for not holding on a few weeks longer.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

IT is understood that England will not be ready for another "little war" until she has spent some little time in recuperation.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

PERHAPS the Boers held out so long hoping to get a Panama hat for each of the burghers. Glancing over the peace terms, there appears to be nothing else left out.—*The Chicago Evening News.*



CORONATION NOT SO USELESS AFTER ALL.
—*The Detroit News.*

EFFECTS OF THE BOER SURRENDER.

THIS country and the world at large, so several papers remark, will soon find some phases of the South African peace decidedly interesting. Great Britain's visible loss of commercial prestige has been coincident with her expenditure of nearly $500,000,000 a year in war and the withdrawal of nearly 200,000 men from productive occupations. Now that peace has come, this expenditure will cease, this force of men will be returned to industrial activities, the Boer forces will line up in the British industrial ranks, and the gold-mines of the Rand will pour from $100,000,000 to $150,000,000 a year into the world's money market. What the result of all this will be upon the currents of trade, the conditions of prosperity, and the level of prices here and abroad is a question the answer to which is awaited with considerable interest and concern.

That the terms of peace will make for the prosperity of South Africa is pretty generally conceded. The Chicago *Evening Post* calls the terms "surprisingly generous," and the Richmond *Dispatch* considers them "exceedingly liberal." Some of the British war party, indeed, it is reported, think them entirely too liberal. Secretary Chamberlain, who, the Boston *Journal* remarks, "has been kept in the background" during the present negotiations, is said to be of the opinion that the King's desire for the consummation of peace before the coronation has resulted in a bad blunder, and that "the empire has been sold for a circus." King Edward has exerted a surprisingly strong influence over the Government, it is said, and his efforts have been ably seconded by General Kitchener and Lord Milner, the British high commissioner in South Africa. The terms are far better than those offered to the Boers a year ago, and the Detroit *News* and other papers remark that the seemingly useless fight that the Boers have kept up has brought them very substantial returns in favorable peace conditions.

The pro-Boer papers in this country

THE ONE INHARMONIOUS NOTE.

ANGEL OF PEACE: "Come, Uncle Sam, stop chasing that Filipino boy, and join the choir!" —*The New York American and Journal.*

BRINGING HOME THE NEW PET.

JOHN BULL: "And now, my dear, all 'e needs is just domesticating." —*The Chicago News.*

THE SURRENDER IN QUIP AND CARTOON.

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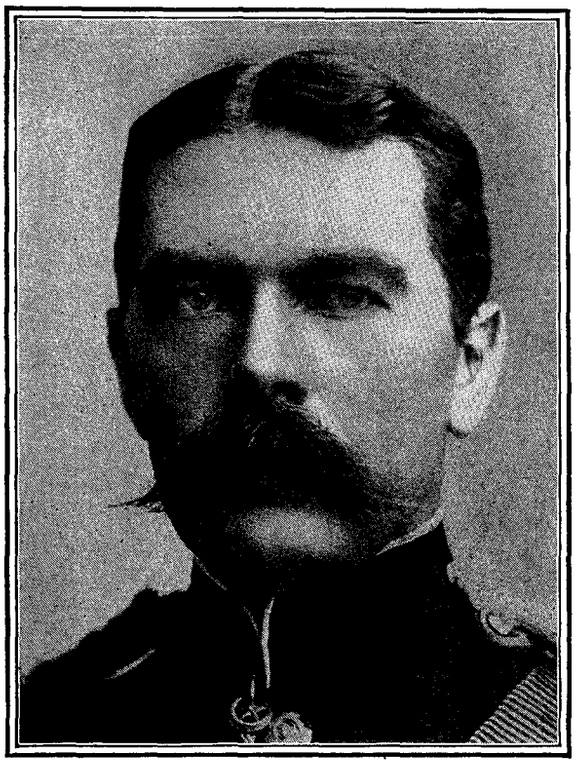
seem to accept the peace terms as cheerfully as do the burghers in South Africa. Thus the Philadelphia *North American* says:

"The Boers have forfeited their independence, which they must have done in any probable event; but their long struggle againt overwhelming odds has not been fruitless. The more closely the terms of peace are studied the more clear it must appear that they are surprisingly favorable to the Boers. The Boers have been forced to abandon their demand for amnesty for all British subjects who took up arms in the Boer cause; but on the other hand they have secured from General Kitchener the assurance that while all Cape and Natal rebels are to be disfranchised, in no case shall the death penalty be inflicted.

"In other respects the Boers have gained practically all the conditions Botha previously offered to accept. All burghers outside the limits of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony, including prisoners of war, who declare themselves British subjects, will be returned to their homes without loss of liberty or property, and the British Government will make a grant of $15,000,000 for the restocking of the Boer farms and inaugurate a liberal system of land loans. Furthermore, no special tax will be imposed on landed property to defray the expenses of the



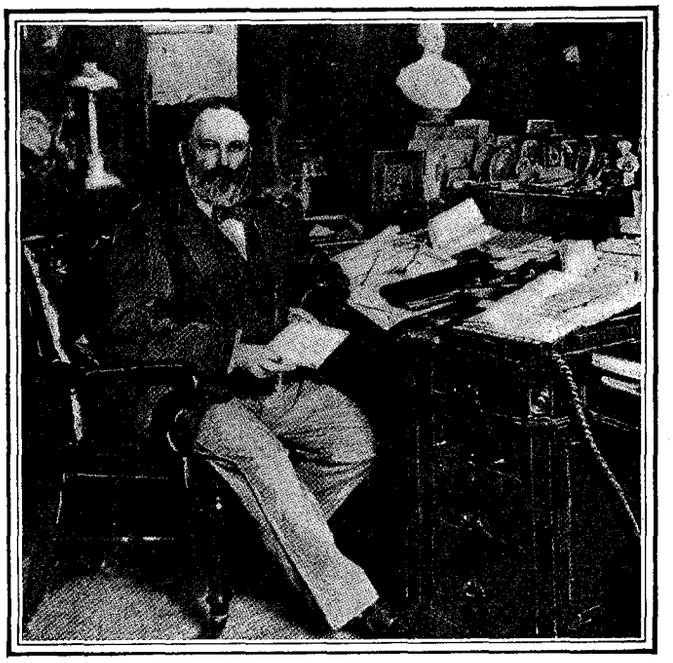
VISCOUNT KITCHENER.

war, so that in a material way the Boers will not fare badly. The distinct pledge is given that a civil government will be established at the earliest possible date, and, following that, representative institutions and self-government, when circumstances permit, will be introduced. The Dutch language is to be taught in the schools where desired, and allowed in the courts. This again violates the precedent which Chamberlain set himself in Malta.

"On the whole, the settlement promises well for the future of the annexed territory. The chief danger will lie in Cape Colony, where the continual presence of a large body of Dutch, who are barred from the franchise for life, will tend to embitter all of Dutch descent and leanings against the Government. In all probability, if events progress satisfactorily, the British Government in due time will find it expedient to remit the penalty of disfranchisement now imposed upon subjects who have been in armed rebellion."

A less optimistic view, however, is taken by the Chicago *Tribune*, which says:

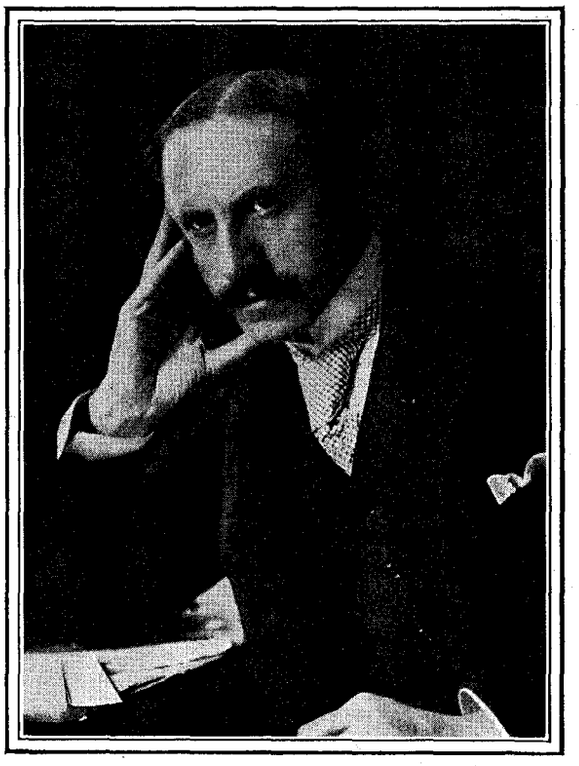
"The Boer republics have been blotted from the map, but the Boers remain. The Boers have ceased their fight for independence, but they still cherish the thought of independence. So long as they do that and have the superiority in numbers in South Africa, so long will the South African question remain un-



A NEW PORTRAIT OF KING EDWARD.

settled. The wounds of a civil war are soon healed. The Whigs and Tories of the revolution soon forgot their animosities. The North and the South are at peace. Where civilized men of one race are subjugated by civilized men of another race a spirit of undying hostility appears.

"The Irish are unreconciled still. The Polish provinces of Prussia have been a part of the kingdom for more than a cen-



SIR ALFRED MILNER,
British High Commissioner of South Africa.

tury, yet Prussia finds it necessary now to take steps to strengthen the German element in the Polish provinces. It is proposed to spend over $50,000,000 in colonizing German farmers in East

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Prussia and Posen. If Great Britain can colonize South Africa with men whose children will not imbibe the sentiments of the Boers when they grow up and can send enough of them there to outnumber the Boers, then there will be an English South Africa. Otherwise at some future day the Boers will seek independence and a great Boer republic may succeed the two small ones which have been extinguished.

"Great Britain has disposed of the first great problem, that of compelling the Boers to lay down their arms. There now awaits it the second great problem, that of governing the men whom only the direct need has driven to submission. It is a problem the solution of which calls for the greatest tact, delicacy, gentle firmness, and many other qualities needed for the successful goverment of an unwilling people. There have been occasions when the British Government or its agents have been lacking in these qualities. Until it shall have been demonstrated that the English are able to Anglicize South Africa it will not be expedient to assume that Boer independence is dead. It may be merely sleeping."

The end of the war brings into greater prominence than before the general who brought it to a successful close. Says the New York *Tribune*:

"Another name is added to the roll of Great Britain's national heroes. For some years Kitchener of Khartoum has been a marked man. To-day he is in the foremost rank of those whom the British, from King to commoner, delight to honor. The King promotes him from the rank of a baron to that of a viscount, and the House of Commons by a practically unanimous vote—for the Irish opposition was a perfunctory matter, of course—votes him a bonus of $250,000. In popular favor there is only one name in the British army to-day that ranks with his, and disparity of age and the sure processes of time will presently leave that of 'good old Kitchener' supreme.

"From the American, and therefore democratic, point of view the career of Lord Kitchener is full of sympathetic interest. It is a noteworthy instance of rising from the ranks by sheer force of merit. Born a commoner, without family influence or political 'pull,' Horatio Herbert Kitchener has attained such success as only a handful of men of his generation in England have known. In his time he has played many parts, and he has played them all well. Volunteer in the Franco-German War, surveyor and mapmaker of Palestine and of Cyprus, planner of the one practical scheme for the rescue of Gordon at Khartoum, which failed only because it was negatived by the crass folly of political superiors; Sirdar of the Egyptian army, redeemer of the fellaheen, destroyer of Mahdist deviltry, and avenger of that Gordon of whom he was not permitted to be the rescuer; author and founder of the Gordon Memorial College at Khartoum, organizer of victory in South Africa and preserver of the British empire in that quarter of the globe, and henceforth destined to be at the head of the Indian army, and doubtless commander-in-chief of the British army, he is a fine example of what may be done by one of humble origin, even in a land of hereditary privilege and aristocratic pride."

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE OREGON ELECTIONS.

THE result of the elections in Oregon on June 2 has elicited considerable press comment. Outside the fact that it was the first state election of the year, it also shows, according to the Republican and a few independent papers, that the policy of the present Administration is upheld by the Republicans in Oregon. The Chicago *Post* (Ind.) thinks that the election "indicates that there is no dissatisfaction among Oregon Republicans and Independents with the policy of the Roosevelt Administration and of the party now in power," and the New York *Sun* (Rep.) says it "indicates no reaction on the Pacific coast against the Administration and Republican policy in national affairs." The Hartford *Times*, which is an anti-expansionist paper, believes that "with no diminution of the Republican majorities for members of Congress it may be argued that Oregon says, 'Hold on to the Philippines.' We admit that this election result means just that, and it also means 'never mind the wishes or the hopes of the people of the Philippines.'"

The Democratic candidate for governor, George Chamberlain, was elected by a small plurality, but all the rest of the state ticket was elected by the Republicans with about 10,000 plurality. It is stated that the election of Mr. Chamberlain was due to a split in the Republican ranks, and that the trouble was due to the fact that Furnish, the Republican candidate for governor, was a gold Democrat, who went over to the Republicans after 1896.

The Indianapolis *Sentinel* (Dem.), however, looks upon the election of Chamberlain as a significant Democratic victory. It says:

"The result of the Oregon election is the greater surprise because it has been commonly believed that the Pacific slope was enthusiastically in favor of expansion in the direction of Asia and would give an emphatic indorsement of the Administration's Philippine policy. Instead of that the Republicans are congratulating themselves on what they saved out of the wreck. . . . .

"The Oregon election comes as a message of good cheer to Democrats everywhere. Like the town elections a few months ago, it indicates that the people are weary of Republican misgovernment, and are ready to make a change. And certainly it is time that they should do so, for never was a country being placed more rapidly in the control of privileged classes than this one is."

FINANCIAL FAILURE OF THE CHARLESTON EXPOSITION.

THE Charleston Exposition, which closed May 31, is reported to have been a financial failure. The amount of the deficit has not been ascertained. "The Exposition was not a financial success, but its losses were not overwhelming by any means," says the Charleston *Post*, for "they should not be considered otherwise than as investments, just as advertising is." The Columbia (S. C.) *State* says:

"The successful expositions that have been held in this country have been held in large cities, with many suburban towns and planted in thickly populated areas. They were easy of access to millions of people, and the attendance of millions was secured by quick transportation at low rates. How different it was with Charleston! The white people of that city number only about 24,000, and outside the city the white population is very sparse until a distance of about 100 miles from the coast is reached. The negroes constitute a negligible quantity in exposition attendance, so the abounding black population of the coast region did not count for the success of the big fair. And there were not as many white people within 75 miles of Charleston as within 25 miles of Nashville or Atlanta. Thus, most of the visitors to the exposition had to be drawn from the middle and upcountry of South Carolina and from other States, and the time and money required for these long trips kept the number of such visitors down to a minimum. . . . . .

"There can be little doubt that the exposition, difficult as it was to draw crowds to it, did pay the people of Charleston—who did not contribute to it. There's the pity! The business man who was cautious and selfish, who risked nothing and gave nothing, or but little, received good returns from the patriotic investments of his neighbors. Many of the contributors, no doubt, were well rewarded; but many more, we fear, did not profit as they should have done. Nevertheless, it is likely that the community as a whole received as much from the exposition as it expended. It may even have received more, for it is testified that the retail business increased from 50 to 75 per cent. during the exposition."

"The people of this country are tired of expositions," says the Chicago *Tribune*, for "since the World's Fair at Chicago, exposition has followed exposition in rapid succession, and nearly all, if not all, have been reproductions of the Columbian Exposition in the leading features, but on a smaller scale." The postponement of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis for a

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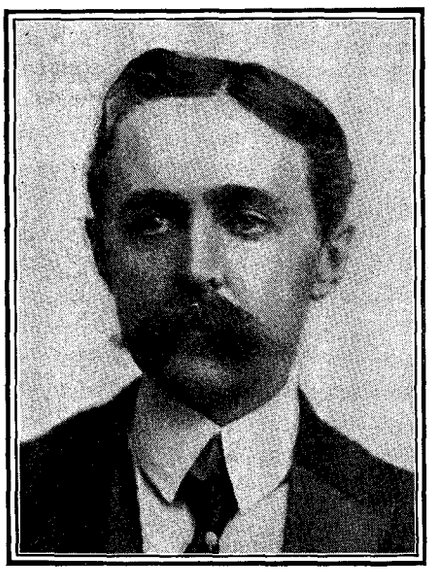
year was wisely determined upon, says the same paper, for "had it been given in 1903, the time originally fixed, it would certainly have invited the fate which overtook Omaha and Buffalo and has visited Charleston."

FAMOUS AND UNKNOWN AMBASSADORS.

SOME remarks on the kind of men the United States sends to the Court of St. James and Great Britain sends to Washington have been called out by the appointment of Michael Henry Herbert to succeed the late Lord Pauncefote as ambassador. Nothing but good words are heard for Ambassador Herbert, but it is noted that he is comparatively unknown beyond the British Foreign Office. The same was true of Lord Pauncefote, who made his reputation here. The press despatches from London speak of Mr. Herbert as being comparatively unknown there also. He was Secretary of Legation in Washington in 1888–89 and 1892–93, and married an American wife, Miss Leila Wilson, daughter of R. T. Wilson of New York, and sister of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr.; but he does not seem to be known outside of the diplomatic and social circles of Washington and New York. The New York *Times* notes these facts "with a sense of regret, a feeling akin to humiliation," and contrasts the names of the men we have sent to the Court of St. James—Lowell, Phelps, Bayard, Hay, and Choate.



MICHAEL HENRY HERBERT,
New British Ambassador to the United States.

No reflection upon the worth or ability of the new ambassador seems to be intended in these comments, but rather a wish that Great Britain would adopt the American plan of sending prominent public men abroad as representatives at foreign capitals. There is no expectation that Great Britain will reform its diplomatic service along this line, but it is reported that the British Government will do the next best thing—place their embassy at Washington on a level with their embassies to the other great Powers. The Boston *Transcript* says:

"The announcement that with Mr. Herbert's accession to office the British embassy to this country will be raised to the first rank, in standing, pay, and emoluments, if correct, means that the British Government has with its slow conservatism at last come to the conclusion that the United States is as important a Power to it as France or Russia. Heretofore the salary of the British ambassador at Washington has been little more than two thirds that of his colleague at Paris. Since the United States has become a 'world power' the necessity foreign governments are under of being represented at Washington by men in touch with the world will work for the improvement of the diplomatic corps at Washington.

"The diplomats at Washington representing the great Powers are as a rule men of good standing in their own countries, but within the memory of Washingtonians not old that city was the refuge of some who were but the 'vagrom men' of diplomacy. Some of this class were sent to Washington because they had to be 'taken care of' and were not regarded as able enough for European service; others were banished for blunders in Europe, and some resided in America because their residence in their own country was inconvenient to some of its political leaders. Two of these 'vagrom men' received polite hints from our Government that their room was better than their company, one because he was detected in intrigues with American politicians, and another because only his diplomatic immunities prevented his being arrested for debts due the butcher and baker.

"There is no member of the diplomatic corps in Washington now, we believe, who comes within the category of bad characters, at least as far as the public knows, but there are one or two to whom our Government would express only purely conventional regrets on the occasion of their departure from the United States."

TWENTY YEARS OF STRIKES.

IT was in 1880 that the era of strikes began in this country, and in the twenty years from 1881 to 1900 there were about 23,000 of these industrial wars, or more than a thousand a year. These interesting figures are given by Carroll D. Wright, United States Commissioner of Labor, in *The North American Review*, and he adds the still more interesting fact that nearly fifty-one per cent. of all these strikes were successful. Thirteen per cent. succeeded partly, while 36 per cent. failed. The strikes lasted an average of about 24 days, and more than 6,000,000 employees, all told, were out of work for a longer or shorter period. This idleness resulted in a wage loss to them of nearly $258,000,000, while the loss of their employers was about $123,000,000, or less than half the loss of the strikers. Most of the strikes were caused by disputes about wages and hours. The "sympathetic" strikes and strikes based entirely on demands for recognition of unions failed in the great majority of cases. Six lines of industry seem particularly liable to strike—the building trades, the coal and coke industry, the manufacture of metals and metallic goods, and the clothing, tobacco, and transportation industries. Of the total number of strikes in the twenty years, 59 per cent. were in these six industries, including 77 per cent. of the total number of establishments affected and 72 per cent. of the total number of employees involved.

What of the geography of strikes? Mr. Wright says on this point:

"The distribution of strikes offers occasion for some very serious reflections. During the twenty years included in the report, New York shows the largest number of strikes as well as the largest number of establishments affected, that State having 28.34 per cent. of the total number of strikes in the country during the whole period, and 32.20 per cent. of the total number of establishments involved. Pennsylvania follows, with 12.48 per cent. of the total number of strikes and 15.69 per cent. of the total number of establishments involved. Illinois had 11.58 per cent. of the strikes and 17.68 per cent. of the establishments affected.

"In a group of States consisting of Illinois, Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, there were 87,878 establishments under strike during the period, out of a total of 117,509 in the whole country; that is, in this group of States the establishments involved were 74.78 per cent. of all involved. These States contained 45.02 per cent. of the manufacturing establishments and employed 55.15 per cent. of the capital invested in the mechanical industries of the United States."

Strikes indicate intelligence, says the commissioner, but arbitration indicates more intelligence. To quote:

"Whatever the exact truth, the approximate statements are sufficient to convince any right-minded person that every effort that can be made to adjust differences and deal with grievances in such a way as to prevent an open outbreak should be encouraged. Such attempts, where honestly and faithfully made, are leading everywhere whether in the United States or in other countries devoted to manufacturing industries to satisfactory re-

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sults. The organization of private boards of arbitration now being resorted to in this country, following the long-successful example in the industries of Great Britain, is meeting with success. It is recognized now that labor conflicts grow out of increasing intelligence. The avoidance or adjustment of such conflicts must be the result of increased intelligence. Fools do not strike; it is only men who have intelligence enough to recognize their condition that make use of this last resort. With increased intelligence they will look back upon the strike period as one of development; and when they shall have accommodated themselves to the new conditions, and when employers shall have recognized the increased intelligence of their employees, these matters will be handled in such a way as to prevent in the future a repetition of incidents like those which are chronicled in the statistical history of the strikes of the last twenty years."

STRIKE RIOTS IN CHICAGO.

THE most serious rioting that had occurred in Chicago since the railroad strike in 1894, so the despatches say, was seen there last week in connection with the teamsters' strike. And the strikers won, in spite of the now accepted principle that strikers who riot lose. The striking teamsters were in the em-

"ONE NEVER KNOWS WHAT ONE CAN DO UNTIL ONE HAS TO."
—*The St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

ploy of the big meat-packing firms, and while the strike lasted little meat could be delivered, and Chicago faced the prospect of becoming vegetarian. After three days of disorder, the governor and the state board of arbitration came to the rescue, most of the strikers' demands were granted, and business in the Western metropolis was resumed. The Philadelphia *Press* thinks that the success of the strike was not due to the riots, but was attained in spite of them. It says:

"The success of the strike, if such it can be called, was due not to the mob violence which marked its progress, but to the fact that public sentiment was found to be overwhelmingly against the meat packers. It was this force which determined the issue of the strike. Without it all the missile throwing and lawlessness which disgraced the ten days of trouble would have been in vain. The meat packers had alienated public sentiment by showing a callous indifference toward it and by using a temporary scarcity of cattle as an opportunity to advance the price of meat much beyond the figure that conditions authorized. As a consequence, when their employees struck and demanded share of the enormous profits the packers were making, the public looked on with amused indifference or sympathized with the strikers.

"The result is a victory for public sentiment and not for mob violence. It demonstrates the fact that a corporation can not run counter to public interests and look for support from the people when it is in trouble. The bricks and stones thrown and the lawless acts committed in Chicago were probably by sympathizers and not by the strikers themselves. But they would have accomplished little had not the great public shown plainly on which side its sympathies lay. This makes public opinion the determining factor on such occasions, a fact which should lead all labor organizations to seek its support by making their cause just and by discarding all violence as a means to success."

Says the Buffalo *Express*:

"It is disgraceful that the business interests of a city should be interfered with the way they have been in Chicago in the last few days. Such occurrences are the strongest possible arguments for compulsory arbitration. The general sentiment of the country does not as yet favor this method for settling labor disputes, but every such outbreak as has taken place in Chicago must make new converts to the plan. The ideal method for settling disagreements between employees and employers is suggested in the policy of the National Civic Federation, but if capital and labor will not enter into voluntary discussion, the State must eventually take the matter into its own hands. The main feature of the compulsory arbitration system is that business continues undisturbed pending a settlement of the dispute."

WHAT CONGRESS IS DOING FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

WHATEVER may be the form of government for the Philippine Islands in the distant future, the form of government now is a matter of more pressing importance, and it is this matter that is engaging the present attention of Congress. The Senate has one plan and the House another; and while it is not yet certain which will prevail, it seems to be the general impression among the newspapers that the main features of the Senate bill, which passed that body last week, will become law. According to the Senate bill the Philippine government will be administered by a civil governor, vice-governor, and commission, appointed by the President, with a system of courts whose judges shall be appointed by the American authorities in Washington and Manila. The municipal and provincial governments, however, are to be popularly representative so far as the commission deems the people fit for such government; and when the insurrection is over, the commission is to take a census and advise the President and Congress "whether or not all or certain of the Philippine islands are capable, fit, and ready for the establishment of a permanent, popular, representative government." The Senate bill also provided for the free coinage of Philippine silver dollars to pass at about 50 cents' value in our money; provides for the acquisition by the Government of the land now held by religious orders, and provides for franchises and concessions for railroads, mining, timber-cutting, etc. The people are declared to be citizens of the Philippine Islands and under the protection of the United States.

The Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph* (Rep.) declares the measure "as liberal, as generous, and as just as the most exacting friend of the Filipino people could demand," and the Baltimore *Herald* (Ind.) says: "Compared with the Spanish laws under which the Filipinos were taxed and bullied for centuries, the present bill is freedom itself, and beyond this is the certainty that the American laws will be administered by clean hands."

In opposition to the measure, the Buffalo *Express* (Ind. Rep.) deplores the features of the bill which throw the forest and mi-

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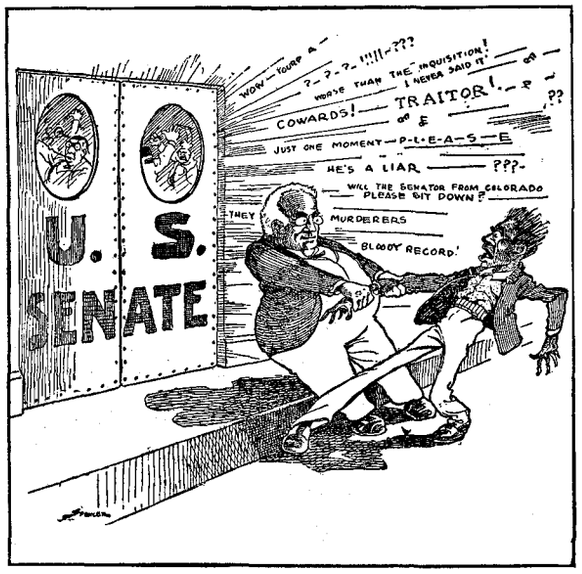
ning lands andt he railroad franchises open to American exploitation; and the Philadelphia *Record* (Ind.) says in similar vein:

"Nor have the Senators lost sight of the real object of their bill, which is the exappropriation by aliens of the mineral resources of the archipelago. While the bill requires all money obtained from the lease of any portion of the insular public domain to be covered into the Philippine treasury, care has been taken to relieve the mining syndicate from the payment of any rent to the Philippine Government. The mineral lands are not to be leased, but granted outright under letters-patent; and nothing is to be paid for the metals, oil, or coal taken out of the land of the Filipinos by persons bearing to them the relation of foreigners.

"The Senate evidently agrees with Senator Stewart, who characterized the Filipinos as 'pirates and barbarians who would, of course, resist the march of civilization.' It would not do for civilization to permit such riff-raff to stand in its path when there is a lot of gold, silver, tin, oil, and coal to be rescued from their pirate and barbarian hands. The considerations that these foes to civilization have a prior title and should at least receive a fair remuneration for what may be taken from them weigh as nothing. Americans (syndicated) must first be given opportunities to make money out of the Philippines, to quote the classic phrase of Senator Lodge. When the Philippine orange shall have been squeezed dry the Filipinos can have it and welcome."

The free-silver coinage feature of the bill is strongly opposed by the Manila *Freedom* and *Volcano*, the New York *Journal of Commerce* and *The Bankers' Magazine*, and it is not favored by the silver organs in this country. Says *The Bankers' Magazine:*

"It is difficult to understand the purpose of the proposition that the United States shall open its mints to the free coinage of any form of silver dollar. This is the proposition of the Senate committee on the Philippines, however, in providing the monetary system of the islands. The committee is not content with substituting an American silver dollar for the Mexican dollar now in use, but proposes that this dollar shall be coined on private account, and that the mint at San Francisco as well as the mint at Manila shall be open for this coinage. The project affords an



WORSE THAN THE WATER CURE.

Senator Hoar would have the Filipino come to America and testify before the Senate Committee of Inquiry.

—*The Denver Republican.*

opportunity for the holders of all the surplus silver bullion of the United States to convert it into legal-tender money and unload it on the Philippines.

"There are serious objections to this proposition, even if the silver standard is to be perpetuated in the Philippines. The Senate committee seems to have been strangely careless in its definition of the new coin. It is called a dollar without qualification. Traders in the East who recognize the American dollar, whatever its material may be, as the equivalent of one hundred cents in gold, are likely to be puzzled, if they are not swindled, by the appearance of a dollar worth less than forty cents. This dollar is made legal tender for debts in the Philippines. Under operation of this proposed measure Americans accustomed to make contracts in dollars would be compelled to specify the kind of dollar intended, unless they desired to become involved in serious losses and prolonged litigation. The issue of silver certificates in terms of the new dollars would only add to the confusion and compel every one who received American paper in the Orient to subject it to a careful examination to determine whether it represented dollars of one hundred cents or dollars of forty cents.

"In addition to this source of confusion in the coinage of the Philippines, there is grave danger that the new silver coins would become a source of trouble in the domestic circulation of the United States. They would not, of course, circulate in large quantities, but they might be worked off here and there upon the careless and the ignorant as the equivalent or nearly the equivalent of the corresponding denomination of American money. This happened with the 'trade dollar,' and every one old enough to remember its history knows that it was a source of infinite confusion and annoyance. The trade dollar was availed of by unscrupulous persons to make the difference of about ten cents between its bullion value and its face value, by passing it upon the public. The tendency to perpetrate this fraud would be multiplied many times when the profit upon the bullion employed was 150 per cent. instead of 10 or 12 per cent.

"American laborers and tradesmen ought to make their protest heard in Congress against any renewal of the annoyances and frauds connected with the trade dollar."

CHILD LABOR IN THE SOUTH.

TWENTY thousand little children are "toiling out their lives in the textile mills of the South," says a recent magazine writer; and she blames, not the Southern people, but the New England capitalists who own the mills. She is Mrs. Irene Ashby-Macfayden, who has been heard from before on this subject, and her present article (in *The American Federationist*, Washington) is the fruit of a recent trip through the South. Many of these little toilers work for ten cents a day, and she knows "of babies working for five and six cents a day." The "day" is often from 6 A.M. to 6 P.M., or, worse, from 6 P.M. to 6 A.M., when she found "little children working from dark until long past dawn, kept awake by cold water being dashed into their faces." She says, on the subject of night-work:

"Without regulation of hours there is no reason to prevent the mills working at night, and when they can do so profitably they avail themselves of this permission. I have talked with a little boy of seven years who worked for 40 nights, in Alabama, and another child not nine years old, who at six years old had been on the night shift 11 months.

"A clerk in a cotton-mill told me that little boys turned out at two in the morning for some trivial fault, afraid to go home, would beg him to allow them to go to sleep on the office floor.

"In Georgia it is a common sight to see the children of cotton operatives stretched on the bed dressed as they came from the mills in the morning, too weary to do anything but fling themselves down for rest.

"In South Carolina Miss Jane Addams, of Chicago, found a child of five working at night in the fine, large, new mills. Only a few weeks ago I stood at 10:30 at night in a mill in Columbia, S. C., controlled and owned by Northern capital, where children who did not know their own ages were working from 6 P.M. to 6 A.M, without a moment for rest or food or a single cessation of the maddening rack of the machinery, in an atmosphere unsanitary and clouded with humidity and lint."

The health of the children is not improved by this treatment. She says, in fact:

"The physical, mental, and moral effect of these long hours of toil and confinement on the children is indescribably sad. Mill children are so stunted that every foreman, as you enter the mill,

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will tell you that you can not judge their ages. Children may look, he says, to be 10 or 11, and be in reality 14 or 15.

"A horrible form of dropsy occurs among the children. A doctor in a city mill, who has made a special study of the subject, tells me that ten per cent. of the children who go to work before 12 years of age, after five years contract active consumption. The lint forms in their lungs a perfect cultivating medium for tuberculosis, while the change from the hot atmosphere of the mill to the chill night or morning air often brings on pneumonia, which frequently, if not the cause of death, is a forerunner of consumption.

"How sternly the 'pound of flesh' is insisted on by the various employers is illustrated by the case of two little boys of 9 and 11, who had to walk three miles to work on the night shift for 12 hours. One night they were five minutes late and were shut out, having to tramp the whole three miles back again. The number of accidents to those poor little ones who do not know the dangers of machinery, is appalling.

"In Huntsville, Ala., in January, just before I was there, a child of eight years, who had been a few weeks in the mills, lost the index and middle finger of her right hand. A child of seven had lost her thumb a year previously.

"In one mill city in the South a doctor told a friend that he had personally amputated more than a hundred babies' fingers mangled in the mill. A cotton-merchant in Atlanta told me he had frequently seen mill-children without fingers or thumb and sometimes without the whole hand.

"So frequent are these accidents that in some mills applicants for employment have to sign a contract that in case of injury in the mill the company will not be held responsible, and parents or guardians sign for minors.

"No mill-children look healthy. Any one that does by chance, you are sure to find out has but recently begun work. They are characterized by extreme pallor and an aged, worn expression infinitely pitiful and incongruous in a child's face. The dull eyes raised by the little ones inured to toil before they ever learned to play, shut out by this damnable system of child slavery from liberty and the pursuit of happiness, often to be early robbed of life itself, are not those of a child but of an imprisoned soul, and are filled, it always seems to me, with speechless reproach. There is unfortunately no question as to the physical debasement of the mill-child."

Elbert Hubbard has also been making a trip through the Southland; and the condition of the children in the mills impressed him so deeply that he writes a feeling article in *The Philistine* about it. He says:

"I know the sweatshops of Hester Street, New York; I am familiar with the vice, depravity, and degradation of the Whitechapel district; I have visited the Ghetto of Venice; I know the lot of the coal-miners of Pennsylvania and I know somewhat of Siberian atrocities; but for misery, wo, and hopeless suffering, I have never seen anything to equal the cotton-mill slavery of South Carolina—this in my own America—the land of the free and the home of the brave!"

He goes on to describe one of the little fellows in the mills as follows:

"I thought to lift one of the little toilers to ascertain his weight. Straightway through his thirty-five pounds of skin and bones there ran a tremor of fear, and he struggled forward to tie a broken thread. I attracted his attention by a touch, and offered him a silver dime. He looked at me dumbly, from a face that might have belonged to a man of sixty, so furrowed, tightly drawn, and full of pain it was. He did not reach for the money—he did not know what it was. . . . There were dozens of just such children in this particular mill. A physician who was with me said that they would all be dead, probably in two years, and their places filled with others—there were plenty more. Pneumonia carries off most of them. Their systems are ripe for disease, and when it comes there is no rebound—no response. Medicine simply does not act—nature is whipped, beaten, discouraged, and the child sinks into a stupor, and dies."

Mrs. Ashby-Macfayden says that there is hope that the legislatures of Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina may, at their next sessions, pass laws prohibiting the employment of children under twelve, altho the efforts in that direction thus far have met uniform failure.

On the other side, *The Manufacturers' Record* (Baltimore) says that Mrs. Ashby-Macfayden "and others of that class" "should bear in mind that the South is slowly but surely working out its own salvation in labor matters as in others, and that interference on the part of theorists and sentimentalists with eyes on one point alone can only complicate the conditions and bring disaster and suffering upon the very class they would benefit." So, too, thinks the Galveston *News*, which says:

"Women and children who work in factories are made up largely of those who have no other opportunities. The main question is not whether they have just what we prefer that they should have, but whether they have, bad as it may be, the best they can get. Has any provision been made for them elsewhere? Are their sympathetic friends ready at the door to receive and provide for them? Is their condition in the mill, laundry, cannery, factory, bakery, or shop as good as the condition of thousands of others who would gladly exchange places with them? Will it really help them to deprive them of a chance to work even in a mill? Most of these questions must be answered with a negative. We would all prefer it otherwise; but eloquent appeals to the pride and sympathy of the people and to the natural love of the young have not yet made it so. At this time, as *The News* sees it, the opportunities of the young as well as the old should be doubled over and over again by a general multiplication of manufacturing establishments in grand old Texas, and nothing should be done to discourage the good work which we have so well begun in this line."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

NOW let the Boers shave up and get in the game.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

POET LAUREATE AUSTIN has the opportunity of his life now.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

IT may not be long before we have a Society of the First Men to Climb Mont Pelée.—*The Baltimore American.*

WHETHER the Constitution follows the flag to the Philippines, you can bet the appropriations do.—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

IF a Panama canal is going to cost as much as a Panama hat perhaps it will be well not to rush things too much.—*The Philadelphia Press.*

IF things keep on going this way we may yet have to adopt beef and Panama hats as our double standard of value.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

THE fact that Spain still has beef to waste in bull-fights arouses suspicion that the reports of that nation's poverty have been exaggerated.—*The Washington Star.*

We notice that many of our exchanges are giving us credit now. We trust their example will be emulated by the grocer and butcher at home —*The Lebanon (Texas) Gazette.*

THE RICH MAN'S PLAYTHING.
—*The Philadelphia North American.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

INFLUENCE OF THE DRAMA UPON THE MASSES.

THE theater undoubtedly ministers in large measure to the desires of the well-to-do, and it is sometimes assumed, probably not without a basis of truth, that the drama has been devitalized because its appeal has been made too exclusively to those who have money and leisure. And yet, as we are reminded by Miss Elizabeth McCracken, a Boston settlement worker, there is a gallery in every theater, and the "perennial attraction of the play" is often as potent in the tenement as in the mansion. Miss McCracken writes (in *The Atlantic Monthly*):

"It has given me much delight to find that some of the people whom I have met in various tenements have thus strongly—as Mr. William Winter says most of us have in some measure—the dramatic perception. It has been to me so beautiful to have in common with them an interest in things so lovely as the drama and dramatic art. I meet it in new acquaintances among them with keen pleasure; and they, when they happen to discover that I too like to go to see plays, seem always to feel 'a kind of joy to hear of it.' They know how very much one can like it, for they themselves like it so well and it means so much to them.

"They go from their tenements to see plays: they see, and they feel, and they think, and they effectually remember. They are influenced; they are made greater or less; and, simple as the influence may be, its result is surely felt by their associates and their surroundings.

"They go not once, but often,—as often as they can buy tickets of admission to the galleries. The majority of them work throughout the day, and they go to the gallery in the evening. So much does the experience mean to them that many times they save for their suppers portions of the lunches brought in the morning to the shops and factories in which they work; and thus, enabled to go directly from their work to the theater, they gain another hour in which to await the opening of the doors leading to the gallery."

Miss McCracken proceeds to cite a number of instances coming within the range of her own personal experience and vividly illustrating the kind of influence that the drama exerts in its contact with humble lives. We quote as follows:

"One day I went to call upon a woman whose life had been very hard, whom circumstances might well have made more hard. She lived in one of the least model of tenements, and I had difficulty in groping my way through the dim hall and up the dark stairs. The woman received me in a room from which great poverty had not taken all cheer, and silently, stolidly waited until I should open the conversation. I had been warned that she would expect me 'to do rather most of the talking.' Very much at a loss for a topic, I glanced around the room. On a small shelf in one corner I saw a picture, cut from a magazine, of Miss Ellen Terry as Portia. Supposing it to be purely decorative, I said, partly for the sake of breaking the silence, which was then threatening to be protracted, 'That is a beautiful picture.'

"'Yes, but it ain't as beautiful as *she* was,' said the woman unexpectedly. 'Have you seen her?' I exclaimed in amazement. It seemed scarcely possible.

"'Yes,' said the woman, 'once I saw her. I saw "The Merchant of Venice," and she was in it. . . . I've never forgot the things she said 'bout havin' mercy, and how she looked when she said 'em. People ain't always had mercy for me; and when I've wanted to pay 'em back for it or be mean to anybody, I jes' remember her and what she said 'bout havin' mercy—and I don't want to be mean 'cause of her,' she concluded, almost shyly."

Sometimes, adds Miss McCracken, the influence upon life and character is of the opposite kind:

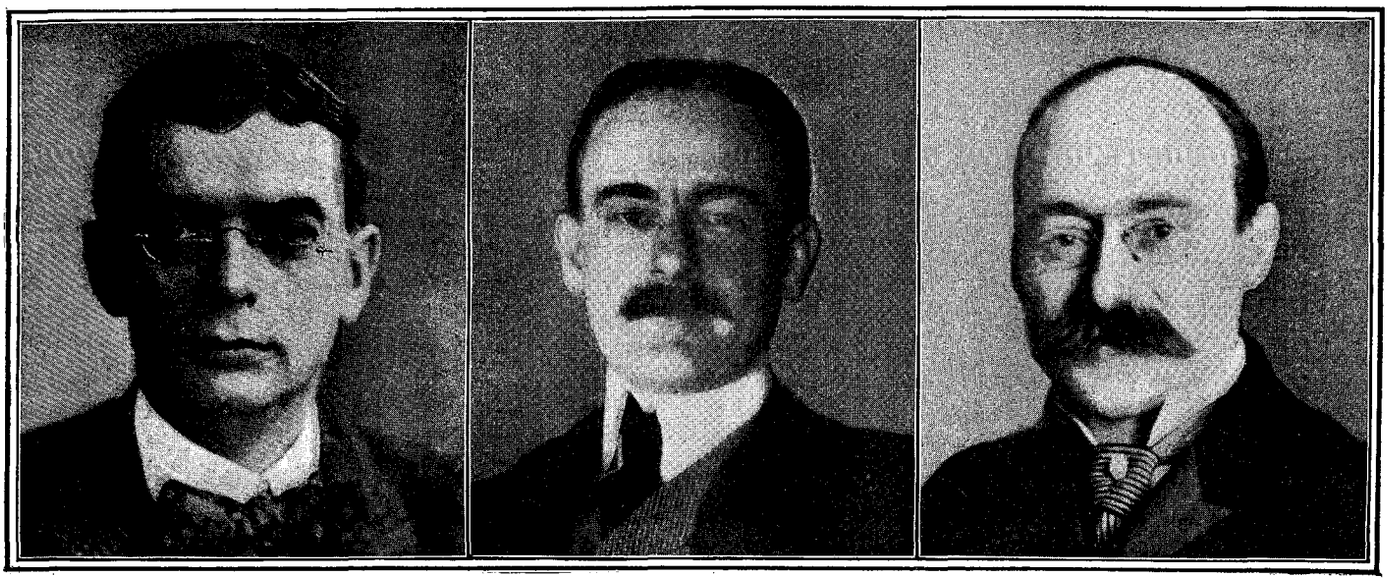
"A boy, almost grown to manhood, living in the tenements, went at times to the gallery to see a play. I had known this boy also for several years, and realized that to an unusual degree his future rested upon the relative strengths of the influences which might be brought to bear upon him. With misgivings I listened, therefore, when he said one evening: 'I saw a play the other night named "The Gay Lord Quex." The people in it are a bad lot, but they get out all right. The worst is the best, and they gets out best.'

"'But in real life it is different,' I replied to his inference.

"'Maybe it is,' said the boy, 'maybe it ain't. There's no tellin'.' This doubt he still holds. It is a dangerous doubt, and in the tenement district especially dangerous."

As a merely humanizing influence, intimates the writer, the value of the theater is inestimable in its relation to the lives of the poor. The play quickens the idealistic and esthetic impulse; it fills the mind with beautiful images. Miss McCracken recalls the case of a girl who worked in a factory, but whose long, monotonous days could not blot from her memory the picture of Miss Virginia Harned as "Rautendelein" in "The Sunken Bell." "She was like a fairy come true," said the girl; "and sometimes, when I get tired, it rests me just to remember her, with her fairy ways and looks." The writer concludes:

"To me and my work in the tenements the theaters meant very much. Through them I was enabled to substitute volumes



GEORGE HARVEY, Editor of *Harper's Weekly.*

CHARLES FRANCIS BOURKE, Editor of *Collier's Weekly.*

JOHN A. SLEICHER, Editor of *Leslie's Weekly.*

EDITORS OF CURRENT PERIODICALS.—XIII. HARPER'S, COLLIER'S, AND LESLIE'S WEEKLIES.

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of Shakespeare, of Sheridan, of Goldsmith, of Rostand, of Washington Irving (the last was lent to a boy who had seen Mr. Joseph Jefferson as Rip Van Winkle), and of too many other masters of literature for present mention, for sensational papers and worse than sensational books. The value of the substitutions is evident, and the value of the acted play is more evident.

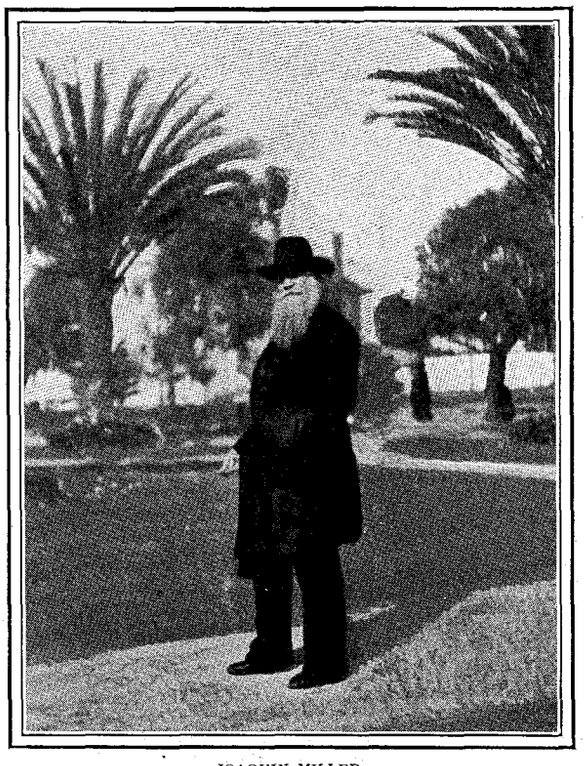
"The influence of the theater had been, through the gallery, a force, a real force for good and for evil. When it had been for good, it had been very good; and chiefly it had been, it would seem, for good. At its beginning the acted play was meant to be a power for good. It was given, as it is given, with a seriousness of purpose which was, and is, the secret of its power. It may be—with all its failures, it to-day is—a power for good. Wherever else it may glance aside, certain it is that the people of the gallery abundantly receive it, and through it affect social and moral standards in the tenements."

JOAQUIN MILLER ON BRET HARTE.

IT is appropriate that Joaquin Miller, "the poet of the Sierras," should write his impressions of Bret Harte, for both of these men have been in a special sense interpreters of the primitive spirit in Western life. Mr. Miller thinks that Bret Harte was "the brightest genius that has yet set foot on Californian soil," and he describes (in the New York *Times Saturday Review*, May 31) his first meeting, in 1870, with the author of "The Luck of Roaring Camp":

"On reaching San Francisco, I went at once to [Charles Warren] Stoddard, and he took me to Harte. I found a spare, slim young man, in a chip hat and a summer dress of the neatest and nattiest cut, who took me cordially into his confidence at once. I liked his low voice, his quiet, earnest, and unaffected manner, from the first. He had neat editorial rooms, where he made me welcome, altho he was then engaged as secretary in the Mint. He told me, half-laughing, that he was playing secretary for fun, but running the magazine for glory. The fact is, Swain, the superintendent of the Mint, liked Harte, and gave him very little to do outside of drawing his salary.

"Harte's friends were always of the strongest and best in the land—whether in London or San Francisco, a good sign of a good man at heart, I think. But he did not mix greatly with men; nor did he talk much. I think he was the cleanest man I ever met. He was always as clean, modest, and graceful of speech as a girl.



JOAQUIN MILLER.

"Harte took me to the Zoo, the Mint, the park, and all sorts of places of interest to a young man from the mountains, and I never knew why. The more I think of it now the more I marvel that this man, who kept aloof from the multitude in the city, should give his time and attention to an unknown man from the mountains."

One of Harte's loyalest friends during the early eighties was John Hay, at that time editor of the New York *Tribune*. Says Mr. Miller:

"Come to think of it, Hay knows more about Harte than anybody else; but maybe affairs of state keep him still for awhile. I recall with what exultation he wrote me: 'Sire, we've got you Ratizbon! Hurrah, we've got Glasgow for Harte!' Then after a change of Administration had turned Harte out, how he worked to get him back to Glasgow consulate again! Yes, our gifted Secretary of State knew Harte a heap better than any one else, and, as you can see, loved him and trusted him entirely."

It seems that Bret Harte did not put the same estimate on some of his earlier literary efforts that his admirers did. The writer recounts the following anecdote:

"Harte was always disgusted with his 'Heathen Chinee.' He begged me never to speak of it. Once, as we were about to set out to breakfast with Lord Houghton, he hesitated. I asked him what was the matter. He said: 'Will he quote the Heathen Chinee?' I sent a servant before us with a note to Houghton begging him not to say one word about 'the heathen.' But the jolly old nobleman gave the tip to a lot of good fellows at his table, and they all talked nothing else. However, Harte soon saw through it all, and joined in cheerfully. I never saw him in better spirits. You may know that he never meant this thing seriously. It is simply a parody on one of Swinburne's sweeping and superb poems of the Ionian Sea. Lengthen out the Heathen Chinee, that is, make two lines into one, and you will have a sea chorus that will, so far as sound goes, sing itself."

To enjoy Harte entirely, continues Joaquin Miller, one should read his "Condensed Novels," after being saturated with the real novels that he satirizes. "This is wonderful work—wonderful!" he exclaims. Mr. Miller's attitude toward Harte's famous mining stories is less enthusiastic:

"I could never quite take to his mountain and mining-camp stories, for every page or so I find something out of joint—slang that was never used except in Dickens, who dug it up in London, cockney words, and so on. And then the men there in the days of gold were mighty men, and good. There was Chief Justice Field, John Mackay, Senator Hearst, Senator Jones, Senator Stewart, and more than a hundred thousand others of like stamp and strength. The rats were down by the waterfront; the hangings and 'hold-ups' were not in the mines, but in San Francisco. And Harte's gamblers! The John Oakhursts with their pretty polished boots! I never saw any man of that sort in the mines. I knew some gamblers. They gathered around me in Shasta, where I was teaching a night school in a miner's cabin, and coaxed and coaxed to get me to play. At last one of them borrowed the little money I had laid up and ran away with it, and then they let me alone."

The Times Saturday Review, commenting editorially on Joaquin Miller's article, thinks that the charge of travestying Western life which has been made against Bret Harte is hardly a just one. Such a charge "might perhaps be true if the stories were written now, but it is not true of them as artistic presentations of the life of '49." The same paper adds:

"The rest of the world has accepted Mr. Harte's studies of the early Californians as admirable literary art, and the rest of the world is right. And, as we have already said, there is no reason why California should repudiate these stories. If they preach any doctrine at all it is the sound one that neither the coat nor the manners make the man, but the heart that beats within him. They proclaim in fulness of conviction the very old truth that the human heart is the same yesterday, to-day, and forever. We fail to see wherein Mr. Harte's Californians are a whit worse than Washington Irving's early New Yorkers. They are veneered with a different veneer, but the human oak under-

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neath is pretty sound wood in both species. The time will probably come when California will be proud of the characters accredited to her by Bret Harte."

AN ARTISTIC EXPONENT OF "NEO-JUDAISM."

A YOUNG artist has arisen in Germany who bids fair to become one of the most distinctive interpreters of new Jewish art and idealism. His name is E. M. Lilien, and in *Jewish Comment* (Baltimore, May 30) appears the following account of his early life and struggles:

"Lilien is in his twenty-seventh year. Through his own exertions he rose from the depths of poor, contracted circumstances to independence and the light of the broad horizon. Born in Drohobycz in Galicia, the son of a poor journeyman turner, Lilien is absolutely self-taught. The artistic impulse by which he was early stirred had at first to be satisfied by hard work with a sign-painter. But he longed for art, and the way to his ideal was a way of suffering. For a short while he attended the art school in Cracow; then he made his way to the artists' Mecca, Munich, feeling the call to be the Mohammed of new-Jewish art. There he lacked the means to realize his hopes, and could not enter the Munich Academy. Without guidance, apart, therefore, from every art clique or coterie, he was forced to find his own way. In tireless work, interrupted only by dire necessity, in stiff-necked opposition to his hostile fate, in stern seclusion, away from the guiding rays of a kindly star, his talent developed itself, and his will became the pole-star of his life."

Lilien rapidly won recognition, and became a contributor to *Jugend* and many of the best German periodicals. He also began to develop a style of his own. *Jewish Comment* declares:

"He became a symbolist. That is probably not due to the Jew in him, for it is a Jewish peculiarity to follow up an idea to its last consequences in all its forms. Lilien does not like the plain paths of thought, the trodden highways; he prefers lonely, winding woodland trails, with their mysterious mazes, distant dream-

"HOMELESS."

Lilien's Portrayal of the Tragic Destiny of the Jewish Race.

journeys to the land of the Fata Morgana, the kingdom of yearning and thought. An unpublished drawing of his, called 'Trugland,' the land of deceit, reveals this characteristic trait quite clearly.

"All his work shows his symbolism, but the illustrations to 'Juda' afford the clearest evidence of it. At the same time, they indicate Lilien's second, quite personal note. He is a lyrist. His heart turns the discords of every-day life into trembling harmonies. There is music in his pictures. 'On Tender Chords,' which appeared in *Jugend*, illustrates, as do many others of his pictures, his tendency to depict tragedy and humor at the same time. Possibly the difficulties of his career cast their shadows upon his art. Be that as it may, he has what may be called a tragic longing for ideal harmonies, so that his pictures seem to have the rhythm of poetry. At the same time, they stimulate you to read their deeper meaning—they make you think.

"It has been said that Lilien's work has the melody that can be understood only by the few. This is shown by his headpieces for papers. Tho their general effect is highly decorative, their symbolism is not plain to the man in the street."

EX-LIBRIS OF DEPUTY R. FISCHER.

Lilien has done some notable work in his designs for book-bindings and book-plates. One of the most interesting of the latter is reproduced herewith. It was made for Richard Fischer, the Social-Democratic deputy, and represents the proud form of a woman, Freedom, wearing the crown of labor and a flowing robe into which are wrought "Liberty caps" and lilies of the valley that suggest the first of May. A flock of swallows, the harbingers of the spring of hope, fly about her, and on the background are various symbols of labor. *Jewish Comment* says in conclusion:

"The artist's career seems to show a gradual transition from the draftsman to the painter, and it is probable that he will soon relinquish his pencil and pen for the brush and palette. And since in the dedication of 'Juda' he calls himself 'one of the faithful sons of Zion,' we may hope that he will develop a new Jewish art, a true art."

BALZAC'S FATE WITH A CHICAGO JURY.

"THERE will be little left of literary glory for France," remarks the New York *Times*, "when the Chicago courts get through with it." It is only a few days since Rostand, the eminent French playwright, was convicted of plagiarism, and now it is Balzac who is pronounced unfit for the libraries of self-respecting people. *The Times* gives the following account of the events leading up to this sensational *dénouement*:

"It seems that a certain Chicago matron, Mrs. Mary A. Jerome, was recently persuaded by a peripatetic purveyor of masterpieces to subscribe for a many-volumed and expensively bound edition of what he spelled 'La Comedy Humaine,' the P. P. having told her, she now declares, that the books were especially suited for the edification of her growing family. After they had arrived, Mrs. Jerome, cautious matron that she is, proceeded to read them herself before trusting them to her husband and children. The first volume excited her suspicions, the second her alarm, the third her horror, and the fourth compelled the writing of a frantic letter to the agent, the substance of which epistle was—'Take them away! take them away!' This appeal was not heeded. Instead bill followed bill in quick succession, and when the angry lady announced her firm determination never to pay for what she didn't want and would not have, suit was brought to compel a settlement. The case was tried last week in the superior court before Judge Jonas Hutchinson and a jury, and the latter, after listening with what may have been loathing, but looked much like interest, to the reading of certain passages from the volumes that had been perused by Mrs. Jerome, decided that her repudiation of her contract was perfectly justi-

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fied and that the publishers would have to take back their dreadful books. Thus does Chicago rise superior to the laxity of a too careless world, and set a standard for herself."

If books are to be judged by detached passages, comments the Chicago *Evening Post*, "one shudders to think of the reputation of Shakespeare or even of the too realistic and conscientious chroniclers of the Old Testament! A smart Cook county lawyer would have no difficulty in persuading some jurors that a man need not pay for his Bible. As for the literary classics—English, French, Italian, Spanish, etc.—there is now nothing to prevent a Cook-county citizen from acquiring a whole library of them without a cent." The Chicago *Record-Herald* thinks it will be wise if the publishers of classical authors "with whom a misguided literary world have classed Balzac" hereafter insist upon "payment in advance" for books sold in Chicago.

ON "OXFORDIZING" AMERICA.

IN the flood of comment evoked by the educational features of Cecil Rhodes's will and its provision for the entrance into Oxford University of scholars from every State and Territory in this country, a good deal is being written that would hardly prove very grateful reading to Mr. Rhodes, were he now alive. The only beneficial result which *The Electrical Review* (New York) anticipates from the Rhodes bequest is for Oxford. "To-day," it declares, "it is doubtful if any young man going to Oxford from the United States would find the advantages he leaves behind. To-morrow, it may be that the influx of new students with new ideas from newer countries may cause a revolution in the methods of teaching and the methods of thought of Oxford itself, and perhaps out of a combination of dignified tradition and energetic, progressive vitality thus engendered may come something better than anything that has yet been seen in educational institutions. We may at least hope that this will be the case and that the lavish millions which Mr. Rhodes has left will not be wasted." Similarly, Prof. E. E. Slosson, of the University of Wyoming, confesses that there is some truth in the charge that "the average American is prejudiced against Oxford." He continues (in *The Independent*, May 22):

"Our difficulty is chiefly that Oxford is so unlike the German universities and our own, which are somewhat modeled after them, that we do not understand it. Our ideal of a university is a place where any one can learn anything, and many of our institutions are making sad work trying to attain prematurely that impossible ideal. We like to have a university keep closely in touch with current life in all its phases. . . . . .

"The American thinks that the educated man should differ from the uneducated, not so much by what he knows as by his freedom from prejudices and irrational conservatism, by his eagerness for all wise changes in language, institutions, and customs. The American thinks that a university should always be in advance of public opinion, and it seems to him that Oxford, instead of being in the van of progress, has often been behind, and, like a cannon pointing backward, has been slowly dragged from point to point as the people advanced. He admires Oxford because it is ancient, but he dislikes it because it is not modern. That it gives culture he knows, but he fears it is not the kind of culture demanded by modern life. He likes Gothic windows, but thinks that one who looks through them will not get a wide view of the world.

"What we are afraid of is that the student in his three years' residence at the 'home of lost causes' may acquire somewhat of insularity which will be out of place on our continent; that he may wish to wrap himself in a rug rather than share the common warmth of steam-heated cars; that he may prefer books with uncut edges and in limited editions, and that he may build him a house with a high stone wall around it crowned with broken bottles, rather than sit in the cool of the evening on the front stoop, where he may see and be seen of passing neighbors in the good old American way."

Such views as these emanate from England as well as from America. Mr. E. S. P. Haynes, an Oxford M.A. who has recently visited this country, records in the June *Bookman* his belief that "Great Britain has more to learn from American universities than from any other transatlantic institution." "I felt an atmosphere of invigorating cosmopolitanism," he declares, "in all of the American universities I visited, and this was the more striking the further West I went." He adds:

"The American whom you meet casually has probably been to a university, and has a range of companionship and of intellectual interests which the Englishman of a corresponding class has not. Such an Englishman will have a distant and purely social veneration for Oxford and Cambridge, tho he may profess a hearty contempt for the unfledged university man on the threshold of business life. So long, however, as Oxford and Cambridge continue to be regarded primarily as 'finishing' establishments for wealthy young men, this undesirable state of things will without doubt continue."

And yet, as is pointed out by Mr. C. H. Hinton, a former exhibitioner of Balliol College, Oxford, in a paper on "The Oxford Spirit," contributed to *The Independent* (May 22), Oxford has much of highest worth to offer to the American student. "Oxford and Cambridge," he affirms, "are so indisputably the best that England has to offer, so inevitable, that any panegyric appears like an impertinence." He says further:

"What is of importance to those whom Cecil Rhodes's will concerns is the closeness with which Oxford is in touch with the political life of England. In those reunions in the common room in which those who have gone forth confer with those who have remained behind, national questions form the subjects of most absorbing interest, and there are sure to be not a few who are taking an active part in their decision.

"University distinction is a passport into the ranks of those concerned with the administration of the empire. It is in the absorption of the past, not as dead learning or elegant scholarship, but in living application to the problems of the present time, that is the Oxford ideal.

"In England, among his fellow undergraduates, the American student will mingle with those on whom a full share of the responsibility of the administration of a great empire will subsequently fall. If he loses those associations of friendship with his own countrymen which a college engenders, he will have in their place friendships which will enable him to look on national affairs with a broader view, and which will be doubly valuable as America begins to manifest more and more those tendencies of racial expansion which have found a temporary assuagement in the plains of the West."

NOTES.

MR. RICHARD LE GALLIENNE has returned to England, and will make his residence there during the coming six months.

MARK TWAIN has been made a Doctor of Laws by the University of Missouri—the State in which he was born and which his early books have made famous.

IN November last the publishers of *Good Words* (London) announced that they would give £75 in cash prizes for the three best Coronation Odes submitted to them. The number of those who entered the competition is 1047, and hardly any part of the British Empire, even down to the smallest island in the most remote seas, is unrepresented.

THE "Boys' Empire League" of England has presented to M. Jules Verne a gold-headed walking-stick. In a letter accompanying the gift the donors remark that "boys are not much burdened with pocket-money, as you know, and the gift is not to be prized for its intrinsic value." M. Verne is the author of about eighty books, and lives at Amiens.

JEAN JOSEPH BENJAMIN-CONSTANT, the well-known French painter, was fifty-seven years old at the time of his death in Paris a few days ago. In 1899 he was commissioned to paint a portrait of Queen Victoria, and it was as a portrait painter that he gained his widest fame. His Oriental pictures, bearing such titles as "The Women of the Harem" and "Prisoners in Morocco," are marked, as the Boston *Transcript* says, by "a riotous exuberance of gorgeous costume, jewelry, marble, mosaic, and arms."

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

THE VOCABULARY OF A CHILD.

HOW many words does a two-year-old child know and use? We are told by M. C. and H. Gale, of the University of Minnesota, who have actually counted them, that the number is much larger than one would think; in fact, it runs up into the thousands. Say these writers in *The Popular Science Monthly* (May):

"A physician and father was asked to guess how many different words were used by our three children up to two and a half years of age, either in common or by any one of them. He gave vent to emphatic protests of incredulity when his guess of 'about 200' was met by the actual number of 2,170. And we ourselves have found several times that, after following a child about all day with pad and pencil and taking down all his talk for a waking day till we were almost exhausted, when we then tried to make an estimate of the words used we have only come to within a quarter to a half of the right number. This illusive underestimation of a child's vocabulary is so universal that it can only be corrected by cataloguing, indexing, and actually counting the words thus recorded for a whole day. . . . . .

"Such a record does not by any means include all the words which it would be possible for a child to use in one day, could it come into contact with its entire little world of experience by playing all its plays, looking at all its books, going on all its occasional visits, seeing all its acquaintances, living through all the days of the week and seasons of the year—that would involve almost its entire vocabulary up to that date."

Most of the estimates of children's vocabularies hitherto published have been underestimates, the writers tell us, because, in the first place, the first child has usually been the one observed, and the vocabulary increases in the case of each addition to the family; and, in the second place, unreliable methods have been used. The authors go on to say:

"The total number of words used on one day is to many people even more astonishing than the number of different words. For the child's energy represented in the production of 8,992 or 9,290 words is something relatively enormous. Would that this child energy could be expressed in figures! But here again some idea of what a speech 'record' is, can be obtained from the case of Carl A., who used on his second birthday a total of 10,507 words!"

Here is a little table of the number of repetitions in a single day of various common words, observed and set down in the case of one of the writer's children:

Sammy,	1,057	water,	34	will,	79	now,	151
Papa,	350	want,	204	did,	66	there,	134
Mama,	193	see,	128	was,	61	down,	105
Dick,	148	going,	124	have,	56	here,	100
Hilde,	62	don't	123	take,	55	that,	226
boy,	45	go,	97	some,	134	this,	116
bed,	42	get,	88	no,	292	in,	145
house,	41	put,	86	yes,	104	to,	147

The child's own name was "Sammy," which accounts for the large number of repetitions of that name. Those writers have classified the words used at different periods and have come to the following conclusions regarding the laws of their acquisition:

"We believe that the acquisition of words by a child is mainly accounted for by the psychological laws of pleasure-pain, viz.: (1) the biological law that whatever is favorable or more immediately beneficial to our organism is pleasurable and that the harmful is painful; (2) between these extreme limits things are further differentiated as pleasurable or painful by being associated with things already differentiated by the biological law, and this principle of association comes indirectly under (1); (3) by the habit or custom principle, whereby we come to have pleasure in anything long-continued about us—supposing it is not so immediately harmful as to kill us in the process of adaptation.

"Words then are simply the tools whereby the child gets more pleasures and avoids more pains. And the number of these words is normally limited only by the pleasure-pains which are of sufficient intensity to make the motor connections for speaking the words. We have many observations showing how this association of the sound with the thing was made without any apparent attention to the sound; so that when the child's pleasure-pain interest in the thing was enough for it to want to use the words, out it popped without any previous trial or practise. If the child merely lives in an environment where the words are heard or—later on—seen in books, the words get themselves ready for use when needed."

THE ARTIFICIAL FERTILIZATION OF EGGS.

ALTHO public attention has only recently been directed to this subject by the newspaper notices of Professor Loeb's experiments, it has occupied the attention of biologists for many years—at least since 1895. The *Revue Scientifique*, in answer to a request from a reader, prints a brief résumé of the work already done, from which it may be seen that the Chicago experimenters have merely been carrying out a series of investigations begun years ago. The fertilization of an egg becomes evident to the eye by the beginning of a process of cell-division known as segmentation or karyokinesis—a well-defined series of changes which ends in the production of a new individual. When this process takes place without fertilization it is known as parthogenesis. Now the discovery of Loeb and his predecessors is simply that in certain cases parthogenesis can be induced or stimulated in the case of creatures when it does not usually take place. In other words, the process of cell-division in eggs can be started in various ways artificially. To quote the article just referred to:

"In 1895 Hertwig showed that by exposing the eggs of sea-urchins to the action of a solution containing a little sulfate of strychnin, these eggs could be caused to present the phenomena of karyokinesis. This was the starting-point for the researches of Morgan, who in 1898 . . . obtained the same result, not by employing a poison, but by increasing the osmotic pressure of sea-water. Eggs thus treated showed the phenomena of segmentation as soon as replaced in ordinary sea-water. In 1899, Mead took up Hertwig's studies with the eggs of a different creature, the Chetoptera, and proved that these eggs would develop when potassium chlorate was added to the sea-water that held them. Then Morgan in 1899 confirmed Hertwig's strychnin experiments, and expressed the opinion that the non-fecundated egg is in a state of unstable equilibrium, and that, under the influence of various exciting agents, it is ready to react, which it does in the manner natural to it; that is to say, by segmentation. In other words, there is nothing specific in the excitant; only the reaction is specific. Many facts of physiology go to confirm this, such as are presented by the muscular, nervous, and secretory cells, etc.

"In the same year Loeb obtained experimental parthenogenesis by exposing sea-urchin's eggs for a very brief time to the action of a small quantity of acid or alkali in solution in sea-water.

"It may thus be seen that the chemical products capable of bringing about the segmentation of the unfertilized egg are quite various. The list is not closed yet; Professor Mathews extended it in 1899 and 1900. He exposed sea-urchins' eggs to the action of sea-water saturated with ether, for 10 to 15 minutes, and the ether provoked karyokinetic division of almost all the eggs. Chloroform in sea-water acts similarly, but a certain proportion of the eggs disintegrate. Alcohol exerts the same action.

"In like manner, the absence of certain chemical substances provokes segmentation. If we take from sea-water the oxygen that it contains, and replace it by hydrogen and leave the eggs out of contact with oxygen for a time . . . they will, when transferred to normal sea-water, begin to divide. . . . Heat acts similarly; eggs warmed to 32° or 33° C. [about 90° F.] for three or four minutes, begin segmentation as soon as placed in water of normal temperature. . . . On the other hand, lowering of temperature will also provoke segmentation, and agitation or mechanical excitation, as Mathews has shown, provokes not only the

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expulsion of the polar globules but also segmentation. A curious fact noted by Matthews is that our results hitherto seem to show that cellular division consists in the production of localized zones of liquefaction in the protoplasm of the egg. There is something analogous to local digestion, and we can hardly help asking whether the centrosome [a body that appears near the cell-nucleus in segmentation] may not play the part of a liquefying enzyme."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NERVOUS AFFECTIONS IN ANIMALS.

THE study of animal psychology has directed attention also to mental disease or its analogs in animals, especially in dogs, cats, and horses, which come more directly under our ordinary observation. Investigation has thus shown that animals, as well as man, may have hysteria and various forms of insanity, and that the physical effects of violent emotion are as marked in them. M. Henri Coupin, who contributes an article on this subject to *La Nature*, writes as follows:

"Mental pathology is beginning to be a familiar subject in the case of man, and unfortunately there are only too many objects for study: but it has scarcely been touched with animals. Nevertheless, these clearly present mental troubles, from the angry dog to the horse that takes fright causelessly. A veterinary surgeon, M. Lépinay, has just directed attention to this subject in a paper read to the Society of Hypnology and Psychology; he begs every one to make observations regarding it, no matter how apparently slight and unimportant they may be.

"Nervous troubles may be provoked in animals, as with us, by different causes.

"First, there are the lively emotions. The fear that horses show toward locomotives or automobiles is the cause of trembling and temporary paralysis, whose real origin is often unnoticed. Fear of punishment in small animals or joy at seeing a beloved master has given rise to nervous crises that have been mistaken for epilepsy. One female dog, about whom M. Lepinay tells, was put out to board every year at vacation time, and on her return it was necessary not to let her see her mistress at once, in order to prevent an attack of nervous joy that recurred at intervals for several months.

"A case of nervous trouble brought on by fear is related by Dr. Hyger, regarding a canary. The bird was executing its most varied trills in its cage when a cat came in suddenly and, leaping on the cage, threw it to the ground. The doctor ran up in time to drive the cat away before the bird had been wounded, or even touched; but the shock was such that the canary lay on the floor of the cage voiceless and still. It could be revived only by sprinkling cold water on it. Then it came to, and shortly was leaping and flying about as usual; but it had become suddenly dumb, and remained so for six weeks, when as suddenly it recovered its voice.

"A traumatic shock may also produce hysteria. Very often a horse that has been in an accident gives evidence of paralysis, or some such affection, without exhibiting any symptom that can plausibly explain it, and when the injured animal is killed, no lesion is discovered that would justify the malady. Insurance companies have records of a great number of cases of this kind.

"Dr. Hyger cites another similar case. A cat, nine months old, was bitten by a dog that had pursued her. The cat at once acted as if paralyzed, and from that moment she could not move her hind limbs, but dragged them on the ground as she walked. The posterior third of the trunk and the hind legs were completely anesthetized, as well as the tail, which had lost all power of movement. About two months after the accident, a servant, of an original turn of mind, wishing to see whether a paralyzed cat would fall on its feet like a normal one, threw the poor creature out of a second-story window. The cat did fall on her feet, and, wonderful to relate, at the same instant jumped with all her legs. This sudden shock had completely cured her paralysis!

"Lightning striking a stable has often caused insignificant wounds or burns followed by serious hysterical attacks, generally involving paralysis or contraction. . . . M. Arueli, of the Milan Veterinary School, relates the following similar observations on dogs showing that acute nervous affections may be due to causes that are rather moral than physical. One of these animals, who had already, on one occasion, been made ill by the departure of her master, was greatly affected by seeing her mistress with her new-born babe in her arms. The dog was a female, about two and a half years old, and very intelligent and affectionate. Her symptoms were loss of appetite, cough, a change of voice, and a capricious humor; then there was progressive paralysis of the limbs and the creature became dumb. The animal was killed, but at the autopsy no lesion of the nervous centers was found.

"In the second case, a dog eleven years old, fat, intelligent, and affectionate, was seized for the first time with convulsions, without loss of consciousness, when sharply reprimanded by his master. After this the animal was taken with a similar attack whenever his master entered the house, the convulsion taking the place of his customary manifestations of joy.

"A third observation was of a two-year-old terrier that had previously had a paralytic attack of which he had been cured for a year. His mistress having purchased another dog, he at once lost his habitual gaiety and appetite, and then his paralytic troubles returned. No medical treatment did any good, but the animal recovered rapidly when separated from the other dog."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE STELLAR BACKGROUND.

THE background of the visible universe is not dark, but light, altho the light is of almost inconceivable dimness, and broken here and there with rifts through which the astronomer seems to gaze into the blackness of outer space. So we are told by Edgar Larkin, of Lowe Observatory, California, who writes to *Popular Astronomy* (May) on "The Stellar Floor," as he has named this dim background. Says Mr. Larkin:

"The stellar floor is surely visible from the Lowe Observatory. It is the background of the universe or that part of it within range of telescopes—that glimmer or phosphoresence shining beyond the separate stars. The entire sidereal structure is draped in white, but the cloth of pearl is rent and torn in thousands of places. These apparent openings or rifts are dark, or in some cases apparently black. The robe of nature is not nebula, being unlike that sheen round about Orion, for where the real cosmical floor is on display the nebulosity is absent. The azoic pavement, basic rocks of stars, appears to be made up of inconceivable multitudes of minute stellar points. The sidereal sheet is granular, and the granules are as fine as those seen on a gelatin-bromid plate. When first seen here it was thought a mistake had been made, so nothing has been printed until now after more than a year of careful scrutiny, through all possible changes of weather and varying conditions of air. In the darkest mountain-night, extensive areas of the celestial vault are almost solid white, yet made up of microscopic points.

"Positively this is not due to diffused light in the atmosphere of the earth, for other parts are dark, or seemingly black, on the same night. Thus, on last night, February 28, 1902, after a three days' rain, the primordial stellar floor was seen in more wonderful display than during the past year. The dust from the Mojave desert was absent and the mountain air was of such absolute purity that the air on plains, even, can not be compared with it. The floor below the stars ranges through all degrees of intensity from pure white easily seen down through faintest shimmer and sheen to the limits of visibility. . . . . .

"The starless fields are not black, neither is the rift in the Orion nebula—that which seems so is contrast. There is light in space and it does not suffer extinction to the amount usually supposed. The universe is also doubtless far larger and more massive than commonly believed."

The Ethics of Patents.—It has long been deemed unprofessional among physicians for one of their number to patent a medicine or a surgical device; and now it appears that some members of the engineering profession are taking a similar view.

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In a paper read before the "American Society of Civil Engineers," A. R. Eldridge ridicules this idea. Says *The Engineering Magazine*, which abstracts Mr. Eldridge's paper:

"Mr. Eldridge strikes a very happy point when he compares patents and copyrights. 'One does not see or hear of any objection being raised when an engineer copyrights a book which he writes, or even compiles, yet wherein is to be drawn the fine distinction between a patent and a copyright? An article, a device, a method of manufacture may be patented, whereas a book may be copyrighted. In either case others than the owners of the patent or copyright are restrained from using the article or the contents of the book without compensation in one form or another, being paid to the holder of the patent or the copyright.'

"Especially pertinent is the fact pointed out that the Proceeding of the American Society of Civil Engineers are themselves copyrighted, so that the whole society as a body is continually doing that which some of its individual members would have us believe is in violation of the ethics of the profession!"

TO THE NORTH POLE BY AUTOMOBILE.

ANDRÉE tried to reach the north pole in a balloon; Nansen tried to walk there: and now Captain Bernier, a Canadian explorer, proposes to reach the pole in an automobile, so we are told by *The Marine Review* (May 22). Says this paper:

"The automobiles in which he proposes to make the last stages of his trip to the north pole are adapted from a Russian invention. Instead of wheels they have rollers. Such invention has been used, it is said, with success on extensive ice-packs similar to those of the polar regions. The nearer to the pole the closer is the ice packed, presenting after snowfalls a comparatively smooth surface for many miles at a stretch. Rough masses of ice and large spaces of open water are less common. The captain's plan is to place his vessel in the ice-pack off the coast of Siberia, at a point which he calculates will drift him to the nearest point attainable to the pole. When that point is reached he will disembark working parties, who will carry wireless telegraph outfits, with which his ship is also to be furnished. The parties will drill holes in the ice and plant poles as landmarks as they proceed and establish their first station and storehouse about 50 miles from the ship. The road having been made as practicable as possible, the automobile sleigh will be put into commission to stock the station with supplies. In the mean time other parties will be working on toward the second 50-mile station, and so on. There will be a second automobile in reserve or for use where two can be usefully employed, as well as dog-sleighs with teams of thirty dogs.

"The sleighs on which the motors are to be placed will be so constructed as to be capable of being used for navigating open stretches of water, where such can not be avoided. In case rough ice is met with that presents an insurmountable obstacle to the automobiles, the machines will be disconnected and taken to pieces and portaged, a work in which Canadians, such as will form a large proportion of the exploring company, have been familiar with since infancy. Power for the electric dynamos will be furnished when the conditions allow, by windmills, and there will be electric lighting and heating. There will be regular wireless communication with the civilized world through Dawson City. Captain Bernier's plan for drifting with the currents that carry the pack-ice to the coast of Greenland is based on actual observation by men experienced in the polar seas, among whom are several members of his own family."

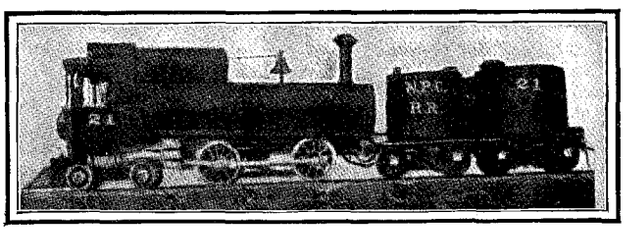
The ship in which Captain Bernier is to make the first stages of his trip is to be 133 feet long, 23 feet beam, 18 feet depth of hold, and a little over 300 tons register, to run under both steam and sail. She will have a perpendicular stern-post with outside rudder, so that either rudder or propeller may be unshipped at will. This will prevent the rudder and screw getting frozen in the ice, as with other Arctic vessels. Captain Bernier's ship will also have a flush-deck, which will prevent her being overweighted by flooding the forward deck with water and slushy snow. To quote again:

"The engines will be more powerful and better protected than in any other Arctic vessels hitherto constructed. She will have three masts, and her total sail area will be 1,000 feet more than that of the *Fram*, or 7,000 square feet. She will be provisioned for a six years' voyage and will have a company of fourteen. These will consist of six scientific men, including a surveyor, an astronomer, a geologist, a biographist, an artist, photographer, and doctor. There will be three navigators, all qualified as captains; three sailors, one engineer and one assistant engineer, who will be a mechanic and electrician."

AN OIL-BURNING LOCOMOTIVE.

THE locomotive represented in the accompanying picture burns only oil as a fuel and is now in service on the Pacific coast, drawing passenger-trains from San Francisco to the town of Cazadero on the North Pacific Coast Railroad. Says *Railway Machinery*, from which we take both illustration and description:

"A glance at the wheels will show that the lower part is constructed in the ordinary manner, but the cab is placed on the front of the truck instead of in the usual manner, while the boiler is also reversed. . . . The usual spraying device for introducing the oil into the firebox is provided, the fluid being conducted to the burner from the tank located on the top of the boiler. This is what might be called the distributing-tank and is fed by a pipe line running along the side of the boiler and connected by flexible tubing with the reservoir on the tender. Valves in the cab



NORTH PACIFIC COAST RAILROAD OIL-BURNING LOCOMOTIVE.

control the supply both of oil and water, so that the services of a fireman are not required. The water is fed to the boiler also through pipes which can be merely disconnected when desired. As will be noted in the photograph, the tender is coupled to the truck-frame of the engine, while air-brakes are also provided. Both the oil and water reservoirs are provided with openings in the top, so that they can be filled from elevated tanks or otherwise as desired. Crude petroleum such as is procured in the Los Angeles district is used altogether, and thus far the locomotive has been operated at a saving in fuel as compared with coal ranging as high as 50 per cent. Another advantage claimed for locomotives of this type is the fact that the cab is located in front, which gives the engineer an unobstructed view of the track ahead, thereby lessening the danger of collisions or other accidents."

New Receiver for Wireless Telegraphy.—Widespread interest has been aroused by the experiments carried on by Professor Fessenden with a new form of aerial telegraphic-receiver, which gives promise of greater rapidity than the coherer with which the public is generally familiar. Experiments have been carried out under the auspices of the Weather Bureau for about two years. Says *The Scientific American:*

"Some of the results achieved have been made public by the Bureau, and they are considered to foreshadow a great improvement in the speed of aerial telegraphy. The work has been carried on between Hatteras inlet and Roanoke Island, over a distance of fifty miles, and messages have been sent and received without the use of the coherer, the place of which is taken by the new receiver, which Professor Fessenden calls a wave-detector. He claims that he has worked it experimentally at speeds which would be equal to over five hundred words a minute, and this with only about twenty-five per cent. increase of energy per signal over that which is used with the ordinary apparatus. We understand that the wave-detector consists of a wire whose con-

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ductivity is automatically increased and diminished through a range which can be determined by the adjustment of the apparatus, and that the making and breaking of the circuit is so delicately adjusted that the higher speeds are easily realized."

DOMINATION BY DISEASED IDEAS.

THE word "obsession," which in old times meant investment of an evil spirit in preparation for demoniac possession, is now used by medical men to denote that abnormal state of mind in which a person broods over some one idea which continually recurs with distressing persistence. A person may suffer an obsession and still be sane; but he certainly is not normal. Obsessions, we are told by a reviewer in *The British Medical Journal* (May 24), play a more important part in life than is usually supposed, and especially with neurotic or psychopathic persons, in whom impulsive tendencies and fixed ideas, often strange and obscure, play a potent part in influencing moods and conduct. In an interesting article in the *Archives de Neurologies* for April, Dr. F. L. Arnaud discusses this subject. He states at the outset that obsessions can develop only in a morbid brain, most frequently when there is defective will-power as the result of disease. Every one, for example, has some conception or mental image of hydrophobia, and entertains a natural and legitimate fear of a mad dog; but the healthy mind does not continually brood or dwell on the idea of contracting hydrophobia. Such a phenomenon, a morbid fear recurring with distressing persistence, constitutes an obsession. Some persons exhibit similar morbid fears of becoming infected with some loathsome disease. Many other kinds are well known to the alienist. Dr. Arnaud attempts to explain the nature and origin of obsessions:

"In man emotional reactions may be aroused by visual, auditory, tactile, and other stimuli, as also by memories of bygone experiences. In some persons such emotional responses may be provoked in great intensity and with unusual facility, whereas other individuals exhibit but little emotion even under the most exciting circumstances. The author points out that individuals who are the most prone to obsessions belong usually to the former class, and he adopts as his basis of subdivision the theory of emotion advocated by Lange and James, and now widely accepted, that the somatic and visceral disturbances which form the basis of the emotion secondarily arouse in the mind the consciousness or experience of the emotion in question. Some people react more than others in this respect. Obsessions may often take the form of theological and metaphysical scruples, doubts, and perpetual questionings on the Creation, on angels, on free will, predestination, etc. An interesting case, reported by Séglas, is quoted of a patient with recurrent obsessions of suicide, in whom each attack was preceded by a period of vague unrest and mental distress. Dr. Arnaud concludes that obsessions are not purely intellectual or purely emotional in origin, but complex phenomena. 'Among patients with obsessions, whatever may be the intensity of the malady, a lesion or defect of volition (*aboulia*) is always met with. It preexists, and, in fact, predisposes to obsession.' If these observations are correct, it will be seen that a field exists for early diagnosis, and for education and training, so that obsessions and impulses of a dangerous or objectionable nature may be selected and dealt with in their incipient stages, so as to be nipped in the bud, as it were."

The Earliest Man.—The discovery by Dubois of the much discussed remains of *Pithecanthropus erectus* has reawakened interest in the antiquity of man, and has led to a reexamination of some of the more interesting prehistoric remains, we are told in *The Popular Science Monthly* (June). Says this magazine: "The Neanderthal skeleton has recently been carefully studied and minute comparisons have been made with recent races on the one hand, with the Spy remains and Pithecanthropus on the other and also with the recent anthropoids. The results of these studies have demonstrated a great similarity between the Neanderthal and Spy skeletons and the possession by these of so many peculiarities which lie beyond the limits of variation in recent human races, that it has been thought necessary to recognize them as representatives of a distinct species of Homo, the *Homo Neanderthaliensis*. Of this species we know at least three individuals and possibly more, and it seems certain that it is quite distinct from the *Pithecanthropus*, the skull characters of this Javanese form placing it on a much lower level than the Neanderthal-Spy skulls, and showing a more pronounced approach toward generalized anthropoid condition than is to be seen in the European skulls. There is, however, an enormous gap between even Pithecanthropus and the recent anthropoids, and, indeed, it seems certain that the latter can not be regarded as coming into the direct line of human descent, but both these and existing human races must trace back to a common ancestor, whose characteristics are perhaps indicated in the cranial peculiarities of young anthropoids. If this be the case it would seem that the origin of the human race must be referred back to a period antedating considerably the horizons to which *H. Neanderthaliensis* and *Pithecanthropus* belong. The former is assigned by Klaatsch to the first interglacial period, while the latter seems to pertain to the late Pliocene, and the divergence of form which led to the genus Homo would accordingly seem to be referable to the early Pliocene or possibly even to the Miocene period."

Substitutes for Sugar.—The growing use of saccharin and other sweet coal-tar derivatives instead of sugar is noted in the course of an article on food adulteration by Dr. de Lavarenne, editor of *La Presse Médicale* (April 30). Says *The British Medical Journal*, in an abstract of those paragraphs in which he treats of this subject:

"It [saccharin] is one of the many bodies made out of coal-tar, and is, of course, not a sugar at all, altho many people are quite convinced it is. It is not only used to sweeten beer, but it is now also employed in the manufacture of syrups, jams, lemonades, wines (especially champagne), cider, brandy, pastry, and chocolate. Special substances of this nature are on the market for sweetening cider and brandy. Among these *sucramine* may be mentioned, which is said to be 700 times sweeter than cane-sugar. Other products of the same kind are sugar extract (made in Switzerland), cannabin, etc. All these names are misleading, for the substances are only sugars in name, being all coal-tar derivatives. They are not foods. Moreover, their long-continued use may gravely affect the digestive functions. According to Professor von Bunge, of Basle, saccharin reappears in the saliva after being absorbed, and in this way leads to a persistent sweet taste in the mouth, which interferes with the appetite. Dr. Plugge has shown that the addition of saccharin in artificial digestion experiments with various digestive ferments interfered with the breaking up of food substances. Dulcin, an other sweetening body, which has been used as a substitute for saccharin, was given to a dog at the rate of one gram a day. The animal died in three weeks."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

AN immediate tho unexpected result of a recent hot wave, says *The Electrical Review*, "was that in several of the large office buildings in the business center [of New York] part of the elevator service had to be discontinued on account of the setting to work of innumerable electric fans, absorbing a considerable part of the current-generating capacity of the installed plants. In one great building, which has ten elevators, two were put out of service shortly after business hours for the day began, solely by reason of the starting of fans in the various offices. This fact gives about as telling an illustration of the importance of the electric fan as a current consumer as can be found."

THE effect of blue light in reducing inflammation, diminishing pain, promoting absorption of morbid secretions, and curing diseases of the skin, has been shown by several recent researches, says the *Staats-Zeitung* (New York, March 30). "Dr. Kaiser has given to the Vienna medical society the results of his investigations on the effect of the blue rays on tuberculosis and tubercle bacilli. He threw the beam of a powerful lantern, filtered through a glass which allowed only blue rays to pass, directly upon cultures of bacilli. Similar cultures were attached to the *back* of a patient whose chest was exposed to the beam at a distance of five meters, for half an hour daily for six days. In all these cases the bacilli were killed, even when the invisible heat rays were also filtered out. The blue rays, therefore, penetrate the human body. The effect of exposing tuberculous patients to the light was markedly beneficial. A few days' treatment produced a perceptible improvement and a diminution of the number of bacilli in the sputa. Tuberculous abscesses which had resisted every other treatment during three months were healed by the blue light in four weeks."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

AN APPEAL TO CHRISTIANS TO BUY THE HOLY LAND.

RECENT activities in the Zionist ranks both in Europe and in this country would seem to indicate that the Jews are at least within measurable distance of the realization of Dr. Herzl's plan to purchase Palestine and make it the home of a rejuvenated Judaism. There are signs, however, that the Jews may be forestalled in their project unless they make haste. Mr. Arthur Smedley Green, who is appealing to Christians to undertake a new "crusade" to the Holy Land, based on money instead of arms, and who claims to have considerable financial backing, writes of the project in all seriousness in *Everybody's Magazine* (June). He says:

"How strangely inconsistent it is that the Holy Land, where Christ was born, where he lived and died, should be under the control of a cunning, superstitious, and barbarous nation! Yet this is the deplorable fact, notwithstanding that to Christianity we owe the rich blessing of our present civilization, progress, and enlightenment.

"Situated under the blue Eastern skies; endowed with a glorious luxuriance of foliage, luscious fruits, and brilliant flowers; and abundantly blessed with rich, natural resources, Palestine was apparently designed to be the garden spot of the world.

"What is Palestine to-day? A country desolated by Mohammedan misrule; a country of vagabonds and beggars, who prey upon travelers and pilgrims; a country of bad roads and filthy, cobblestone streets which shake all the sentiment and reverence out of a traveler before he has ridden a mile. What should be the brightest spots are the scenes of the most pitiable desolation and desecration.

"How much longer will Christendom allow this fair land, with its wealth of associations, to remain under the blighting influence of a nation aggressively opposed to Christianity?"

The crusades of past centuries failed, in Mr. Green's opinion, because they were an attempt to wrest Palestine from the hands of the spoiler. "Conquest," he says, "is only theft on a large scale, and is not in accord with the fundamental principles of Christianity." He pleads for a crusade which "shall be in accord with Christ's teaching and our modern sense of right":

"It must be a *crusade of money*, contributed by the Christian peoples of the world for the purchase of the Holy Land. A combination of Christian men and women for this purpose, regardless of creed or dogmas, could raise out of the chaos caused by backward looking and unprogressive fanaticism a republic in honor of Christ; could restore the famous cities of the Bible to more than their former grandeur, and regenerate the whole country by the infusion of our Western Christian civilization.

"With the construction of a much-needed safe harbor at Jaffa, by making good roads through the country, and by the thorough development of the marvelous natural resources, Palestine would become a land 'flowing with milk and honey,' and one restful place in all the world for the pilgrim tired in mind and body."

"No great undertaking," adds the writer, "was ever accomplished without the meeting and surmounting of apparently impossible obstacles"; and he goes on to say that "a properly organized international society for the raising of the necessary funds" is already in process of formation. He concludes:

"When the society is formed, the chances of success seem not at all chimerical. *Turkey is poor. Christendom is fabulously rich.* In Christendom money flows like water for any worthy cause, and, without a doubt, when once the Christians of the world are thoroughly awakened to the necessity and duty of bringing under Christian influence the gloriously fair lands of Palestine, money will flow in abundance into the treasuries of the society.

"An investigation is now being made to enable us to form an approximate estimate of the amount of money required. As soon as the society can be established with sufficient money to give it weight and dignity in keeping with so noble a cause, a Christian Power or Powers will be petitioned to negotiate with Turkey for the purchase in the name of the Christian peoples. Palestine will then be created a republic, and the Powers will, as a matter of course, guarantee its independence, neutrality, and integrity. It will stand as a living example of peace on earth and good-will to men.

"When we speak of the purchase and control of the Holy Land by the Christians, it must not be inferred by people of other religious beliefs that this is a movement to exclude them. It is not. The Christians have simply the first and strongest claim; but any laws made under Christian rule could not, and would not, admit of intolerance.

"The aim of Christendom will be to restore Palestine to its former greatness and prosperity, and to enfold the birthplace of Christ with the mantle of brotherly love."

OBJECTIONS TO "JEFFERSON'S BIBLE."

SOME account of Thomas Jefferson's famous New Testament, which bears the title, "The Life and Morals of Jesus of Nazareth, Extracted Textually from the Gospels in Greek, Latin, French, and English," was given in THE LITERARY DIGEST of February 8, in connection with the bill then pending before Congress to authorize the printing of 9,000 copies of this "Bible." On May 10 a resolution favoring the publication of the work was adopted by the House of Representatives; and it was not anticipated that any serious obstacle would be put in the way of carrying out the plan. As Representative Lacey, of Iowa, explained in a statement made before the House, Congress had authorized the publication of all the works of Thomas Jefferson except this volume, which had apparently been overlooked.

The decision of the House, however, was greeted by a storm of protest. Objections were raised by secular and religious papers alike, and the clergy have been almost unanimous in their hostility to the project. The basis for opposition in almost every case is the fact that Jefferson was a Deist and not a Christian, and that his compilation omits all reference to the supernatural attributes of Jesus. *The Christian Intelligencer* (Dutch Reformed, New York) characterized the whole undertaking as "a needless waste of money." *The Jewish Exponent* (Philadelphia) took the ground that the publication of the book was entirely outside of the province of the national Government, and was likely to do violence to the religious sentiments of many people. *The Catholic Union and Times* (Buffalo) said:

"Let us grant that the book is a curiosity. So, it may be added, would be the attack on Christianity by Celsus the pagan. If it be asserted that Jefferson was an American statesman, what legitimate excuse can be given for not publishing Paine's 'Age of Reason'?

"Frankly, we do not think much good will be done by bringing out the work at the present dangerous moment. We can not believe the Christian people of this country were demanding it very urgently. They have an ample host of things similar to engage their attention. Above all, we fail to see why the Government of the United States should lend itself to the diffusion of free-thought literature. We can not see what right it has to do so, and are forced to believe that some propaganda has an ax to grind in stocking the public libraries of the country with a Gospel that refuses divinity to our Lord.

"Positively and absolutely, such books should not be brought out at public expense. Does the Government mean to adopt free-thought as the national religion?"

Many clergymen expressed emphatic disapproval of the action taken by the House. The following protest from the Rev. Charles W. Nevin, of Philadelphia (printed in the Philadelphia *Press*) may be taken as representative:

"The publication proposed is said to advocate certain views, commonly called infidel views, as to the deity of Jesus of Naza-

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reth, and the dissemination of these would be a direct, public, and powerful attack upon the religion of Christians everywhere. No one could fairly object to the publication of Mr. Jefferson's annotated Bible by private enterprise, but every citizen should object to a national assault of this character upon any religious belief, and every Christian should resent a proposed attack upon Christianity under the imprint of national sanction."

In view of these and similar objections, the House has requested the Senate to return the bill directing the printing of the "Jefferson Bible." Private publishers, it is said, are eager to issue the Bible at their own cost, and it seems probable that they will be given an opportunity.

THE CONDITION OF RELIGION IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK is as cosmopolitan in its religion as in its population. In the opinion of the Rev. Walter Laidlaw, Ph.D., who has been making an exhaustive study of religious conditions in the metropolis, "the world has never known the like of New York's roster of religions, not even in that ancient India, center as it also was of trade, where the first parliament of religions was suggested to King Asoka by the collected complexities of a Babel of beliefs." A single block, he says, on the upper East Side of Manhattan Island "has Roman Catholics, Greek Catholics, Armenians, Jews, and ten Protestant communions," while "Ethical Culturists, Orthodox Russians, Spiritualists, and Christian Scientists, and fourteen other species of Protestantism are found in adjacent blocks." The writer continues (New York *Evangelist*, May 29) as follows:

"The non-Christian population of New York has grown proportionately more in the last ten years than its Christian population. Chinese, Japanese, Hindus, Turks, and miscellaneous Asiatics have increased 165 per cent., and fully half of this increase, of course, is non-Christian. The accession to alien faiths, moreover, is not all due to immigration. The net is spread in vain in the sight of any bird, but a few Hudson River fish are being meshed in Hindu nets, and the Vedanta doctrine is advocated every Sunday afternoon in Carnegie Lyceum."

The Hebrew growth of New York during the last decade has been astonishingly large. On this point Mr. Laidlaw writes:

"There are to-day not less than 650,000 Jews within the limits of Greater New York, an increase of nearly 100 per cent. in ten years. This growth is continued by the arrival of every immigrant-bearing ship; 66,172 Hebrew-jargon-speaking immigrants landed at Ellis Island between June 30, 1900, and April 1, 1902, in addition to 40,000 other Jews speaking Polish, Slovak, or other dialects; and the Hebrew birth-rate is so much higher than the Protestant birth-rate that it is altogether likely that New York's Jewish population will soon reach one million."

Roman Catholicism, declares the writer, has greatly distanced Protestantism in New York since 1890. This is true both concerning property and membership. He adds:

"The Roman Catholic Church is growing in numbers, however, not only on account of immigration, but because it stays by every neighborhood in which it has commenced work. On the East Side of Manhattan, from the Battery to the Harlem River, its property amounts to $13,023,000, while in the same area Protestantism, in all its forms, has nearly one million dollars less investment. As a consequence only 4.3 per cent. of the population of Manhattan's East Side are communicant members of the Protestant churches, when the proportion on the West Side is twice as high, and along Fifth avenue six times as high. . . . Throughout Greater New York the Roman Church claims 954,602 persons, and the Protestant communicant membership is 332,546. Of the entire population of New York at the time of the federal census, viz., 3,437,202 persons, the Federation of Churches estimates that 1,206,955 were practical or hereditary Roman Catholics; 598,012 Hebrews, the balance actual or potential Protestants, making a potential Protestant population of 1,632,335 persons. The actual Protestant communicants of the city represent about one million persons, hence the missionary population of New York, which is Protestant in affiliation, must be over six hundred thousand persons, and it is in the reclamation of these lapsed people that Protestantism, federated, has its duty and opportunity for the next decade."

The following table shows the value of properties exempt from taxation held by the religious bodies of New York:

	Protestant.	Roman Catholic.	Hebrew.	All other.	Total.
Manhattan	$57,543,500	$23,822,700	$6,036,500	$16,883,500	$104,286,200
Bronx	1,500,100	4,119,800	80,000	3,001,950	8,701,850
Brooklyn	13,908,670	9,311,100	339,300	12,395,310	35,954,380
Richmond	634,200	477,350	26,725	279,200	1,417,475
Queens	1,101,100	1,043,125	56,000	1,251,900	3,452,125
Total	$74,687,570	$38,774,075	$6,538,525	$33,811,880	$153,812,030

Appended is a diagram showing the percentage of population in Manhattan and Bronx composed of communicant members of Protestant churches.

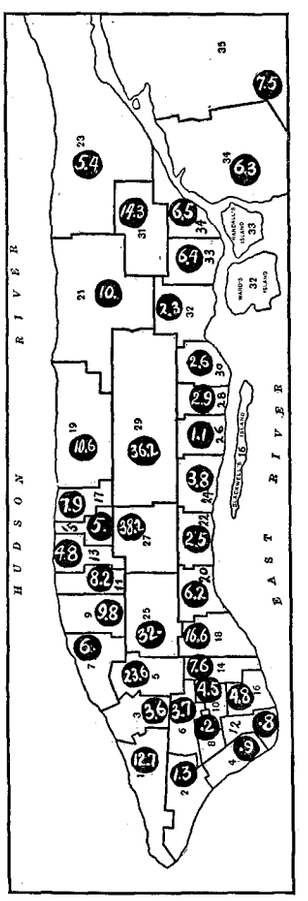

DIAGRAM SHOWING PERCENTAGES OF PROTESTANT CHURCH MEMBERS IN THE BOROUGHS OF MANHATTAN AND BRONX, NEW YORK.

CAN THE CHURCH AS NOW CONSTITUTED MEET PRESENT DEMANDS?

THE Rev. Harvey E. Berkey, A.M., who propounds this question in the current issue of *The Lutheran Quarterly* (Gettysburg, Pa.), admits that the answer must be largely determined by one's attitude toward the church and one's view of its mission. This is an age when all kinds of demands—reasonable and unreasonable—are made upon the church. Says Mr. Berkey:

"There are the demands of the low and the vile dens of infamy and their supporters that ask the church to go on its way and let them alone. Demands of well-meaning but misled friends in and out of the church that the church incorporate Eddyism or Dowieism or something similar. Demands of professional and imaginary reformers that the church father every new fad, scheme, or ism, as well as every real reform. Demands of Socialist leaders that the church become the champion of the masses against the rich, be the arbiter between labor and capital, preach to the masses about present-day secular problems rather than about God and Christ and the Christian life. Demands of scientists that the church accept their latest theory as a fact and incorporate it in the church's doctrine, even tho it is labeled 'liable to change without notice.' Demands of the higher critics that the church accept their theory that they have discovered the original coat of many colors, and that the Bible account that it belonged to Joseph is not credible inasmuch as the coat fits Genesis perfectly. Demands of progressive liberalists that the church discard the doctrine of an infallible Bible, of future punishment, of the immortality of the soul, of original sin, for behold, say they, these things are not found in the Bible, and are not in accord with the views of scholars or with reason. Demands of zealous enthusiasts for the coming of the Kingdom, that the church adopt

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hot-house methods and bring the millennium in this generation. Demands of nameless hosts that the church discard present and historic doctrines and methods and return to Christ."

How many of these demands, asks the writer, are rational or reasonable? How many are in accord with the teaching of Christ, or of the Bible? He continues:

"It will be well for us to keep in mind the fact that when Christ was on earth there were some demands which he himself could not meet—in the sense of granting them. The fond mother who wanted her sons exalted was told frankly, 'That is not mine to give.' When the Jews, in their enthusiasm, sought to make him their temporal king, he was compelled to remind them, 'My kingdom is not of this world.' And doubtless, if the Savior's teachings mean anything, we may believe that, were he on earth now, he could no more grant some things demanded of his church to-day than he could the things just cited, in the days of old."

If the church leaves the "golden standard of truth as it is in Jesus through the Bible," adds Mr. Berkey, only confusion can result. He says further:

"Let us now look for a moment at the demands made by and for the masses. Let us see how they accord with the teaching of Jesus. . . . With all charity for the honest and sincere souls among those from whom these demands come, must it not be admitted that their demands are of the earth earthy? Demands for the bread that perisheth? Such demands are diametrically opposite to the Savior's exhortation, 'Seek first the kingdom.' This class want all temporal things 'first' instead of 'added,' and the 'kingdom of God' last—if indeed at all. To their minds the church must begin with the 'added' things. And because the church insists on following the Lord's orders, the church is condemned. They forget the Lord's words to the man who came saying: 'Master, bid my brother divide the inheritance with me.' The Master's stern answer was, 'Man, who made me a judge or a divider over you?' And then to the multitude he added the warning: 'Take heed and beware of covetousness, for a man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things which he possesseth.' . . . . . .

"Another demand that we need to examine in reference to its scripturalness is the popular cry: 'Back to Christ.' This demand is on the lips of men like Principal Fairbairn, of Oxford, progressive liberalists like Professor Herrmann of Marburg, the leader of Ritschlianism in Germany, and President Eliot, of Harvard; and it is the watchword of social reformers and the laboring class generally. But what does Christ mean to all classes? Is he the same in every case? By no means. To Principal Fairbairn and his class Christ is indeed the Son of God, the Savior of men. To Professor Herrmann and President Eliot Christ is a different person altogether."

Mr. Berkey, while conscious of the shortcomings of the church as at present constituted, believes that its conservative attitude is fully justified. It has shown itself, and will continue to show itself, he thinks, ready to meet the new demands of our age, in so far as they can be reconciled with the Gospel teaching. Noting the statement of a recent critic of the Christian religion, to the effect that in two thousand years it has won the allegiance of but thirty per cent. of the world's population, he goes on to say:

"If the church is slow in its growth, and sometimes shows signs of decline and apparent paralysis, it, by this very fact, shows itself to be in harmony with God's laws of growth in the natural world, and in the spiritual life of the individual believer. The most casual observer of nature sees that the things that have any degree of permanence have been slow in their development. The mushroom grows in a night, but declines in a day. The tree marks its development by centuries, and its age, barring accidents, is practically limitless. During its entire history it is subject to the vicissitudes of time. The cold and frost of winter, the storms, the lightning, the hail, and the drought of summer, in turn, blight its buds, distort and disfigure its branches, check, and all but paralyze its growth. But are not these the very things that help to harden it and give it the power of endurance?

"So too in the individual Christian life. It grows slowly and is only completed at death. Like the tree, it too has its vicissitudes, exaltation, depression, assurance, doubt, joy, sorrow, sometimes almost despair, yet through them all it grows slowly but surely up into the full stature of the Lord of Life."

PROGRESS OF ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSIONS.

THE Roman Catholic "Society for the Propagation of the Faith" has recently issued from Baltimore an interesting history of its work, bearing the imprimatur of Cardinal Gibbons. This society, as is explained in the report, should not be confounded with the "Roman Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith," which is a department of the general administration of the church, established in 1622. The society "takes no part in selecting missionaries nor in appointing them their field of work, nor in training them for it," and it does not concern itself with the interior administration of missions. Its aim is "to support missionaries who are chosen, trained, and sent forth on their mission by the usual authorities of the church."

The enterprise has grown out of very humble beginnings. Its organization, which was effected in Lyons in 1822, was due in no small measure to the influence of Bishop Dubourg, of New Orleans. Only twelve persons were present at the first meeting of the Society, and the receipts for the first year amounted to about four thousand dollars. Soon after its foundation a central council was established in Paris, and words of encouragement were received from nearly three hundred bishops in different countries. Finally, Pope Gregory XVI. published an encyclical in the year 1840, recommending the Society to all churches and placing it in the rank of "universal Christian institutions."

The following table shows the contributions made from 1822 to 1900, and gives some idea of the remarkable financial support that the Society has received:

1822	France, French Colonies	$42,076,905.00
1825	Belgium	3,701,140.00
1827	Germany and Austria	5,862,666.00
1827	Italy	5,260,135.00
1827	Switzerland	775,457.00
1827	Balkan States	287,943.00
1833	United States	1,120,421.00
1833	Canada, Mexico, West Indies	1,143,476.00
1833	Great Britain and Ireland	2,301,764.00
1837	Holland	1,167,634.00
1837	Portugal	445,371.00
1837	Russia, Poland	68,754.00
1839	Spain	523,608.00
1840	Central and South America	515,706.00
1843	Oceanica	85,875.00
1848	Asia	74,068.00
1857	Africa	256,536.00
	Countries not named	22,558.00
	Total	$65,690,017.00

The money collected was distributed as follows:

America	$9,973,916.00
Europe	9,799,854.00
Asia	25,932,446.00
Africa	8,815,953.00
Oceanica	6,011,630.00
Special gifts sent to missions as directed by the donors, transportation, and traveling expenses of missionaries, publications, and management of the Society	5,156,218.00
	$65,690,017.00

The total sum given to the cause of missions in the United States during the same period was $5,807,393, tho the receipts from this country have been only $1,120,420.

The missions now assisted number several hundred. Those in the United States are chiefly among the Indians, and Asia has a greater number than any other continent. Regarding the number of missionaries in the field, the report says:

"We may safely assert that there are at least 15,000 priests and religious, 5,000 teaching brothers, and 45,000 sisters laboring as missionaries, not to speak of the priests, brothers, and sisters native to the regions where they work, catechists and others who make up the personnel of a mission, and the laborers among the Oriental Rites. Probably the estimate is much too small, but be it so. At the lowest computation there are, at the

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opening of the twentieth century, about sixty-five thousand missionaries; sixty-five thousand men and women who have left their country, their brothers and sisters, houses and lands, and all the blessings they hold most dear in this world, to bring the still greater blessing of the faith to those who are as yet deprived of it. Assuredly it is an astonishing number, which may well rejoice our hearts; and all the more because a century ago those missionaries scarcely numbered one thousand, all told.

"Sixty-five thousand missionaries is a noble army; but what victories are yet to be won! Almost fifteen hundred millions of human beings inhabit the earth; and only about four hundred millions are baptized Christians. The immense majority of more than a thousand millions have not yet acknowledged Christ, and are divided among the many sects of Buddhism, Mohammedanism, Fetichism, and infidelity."

IS OXFORD ORTHODOX?

THE University of Oxford has the historic reputation of being the stronghold of High-Church theology; but times have been changing and evidently Oxford orthodoxy has changed also. Recently six Oxford University professors united in the publication of a volume called "Contentio Veritatis: Essays in Constructive Theology," which is practically a theological manifesto and confession, and which, *The Christian World*, of London, declares, would make a Pusey and a Liddon turn in their graves could they read these new essays.

This is not the first time that Oxford theologians have disturbed the church by such publication. The famous "Essays and Reviews," of which Dr. Temple, now Archbishop of Canterbury, was one of the authors, was an epoch-making event in the church affairs of England; but, *The Christian World* claims, that famous book was as the light of the moon compared with the light of the sun, when placed side by side with this new production.

The new work contains seven parts. The first, by Dr. Rashdall, discusses "The Lost Grounds of Theism"; Dr. Inge discusses "The Person of Christ"; a third essay is devoted to the "Doctrines of Christ" by Vice-Principal Wild; a fourth describes "The Permanent Value of the Old Testament," and is written by Rev. Burney; the fifth, from Rev. Carlyle, discusses "The Modern Criticism of the New Testament"; a sixth discusses "The Church"; and the seventh "The Sacraments," the last also by Inge.

The six collaborators, as stated by a German critic in the Leipsic *Chronik* (No. 17), are a unit in accepting the leading results of modern Biblical criticism. They regard the Pentateuch as a composite from various sources, accept the priority of the old prophets over the Mosaic legislation, divide Isaiah into two books, believe that many of the earlier accounts in the Old Testament are legends, and maintain the difference in the ethical ideas of the various stages in Israel's historical development. In the same way there is a practical agreement on New-Testament critical problems. The Gospel of Mark is regarded as the oldest and most reliable source for the life of Christ, and, together with the Logia, as the source of Matthew and of Luke. These two latter are not in such close touch with the oldest traditions, but have modified certain facts in their reports. The fourth Gospel is discussed in the modern sense advocated by the German professor Wundt. The Pauline letters have in the main stood the test of critical research, and the Acts in their main contents are considered historically reliable.

In the discussion of the fundamental problems in connection with Christ, such as his person, his miracles, etc. the writers substantially agree with Harnack. Jesus no doubt performed great deeds, but by a psychical power, the limitations of which can not be scientifically determined. Wild declares that the probabilities do not favor "nature miracles." In the doctrine of the divinity of Christ, the views of Ritschl have found expression, according to which Christ represents for us the religious value of God. We find our God in and through Christ. Modern views in general are maintained on these matters. In the essays on Church and Sacraments, the exclusive, priestly views of the Anglican Church are sharply attacked.

The *Chronik* asks: What is the significance of this manifesto at this time from the center of Anglicanism for the Christianity of to-day? It is an evidence, it thinks, that the revolutionary results of modern critical theology can be made to serve the church and her best interests. It shows that modern Biblical criticism is not merely or chiefly destructive and negative, but also positive and reconstructive.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AN ARTIST'S PLEA FOR A "FULL-BLOODED" CHRIST.

"WHEN is an artist going to arise amongst the people of this earth who will paint us a true likeness of the Christ?" asks Grace A. Williams in the Boston *Transcript*. The world is weary, she declares, of "stoop-shouldered, worn-out-looking Christs, going about in rags or trailing gowns"; it craves the Christ "of lofty and majestic carriage and superb physique; a man the picture of vigorous health, who gives out even in the picture some suggestion of the tremendous magnetic force and power that Jesus most assuredly had." She writes further:

"Christ's whole life goes to prove that he was not only a brawny, muscular, powerful, and absolutely healthy man, but that he was a man of imposing height, gait, and appearance, and of wonderful physical beauty. He must have been, to attract crowds wherever he went as he did; to have so inspired them with awe that they would listen spellbound to him for hours; would throw themselves at his feet, fawning upon him, calling him 'master,' and in unhesitating faith imploring him to have pity on them and heal their diseases. A weak, feeble, sickly looking man most certainly could not have won the admiration, respect, and reverence and absolute confidence of the multitudes, nor inspired with terror, jealousy, and awe all the high priests and Roman officials, as Jesus of Nazareth did.

"Oh, we have had enough of feeble Christs! Paint us a stalwart, broad-shouldered, muscular Jew of the highest caste in appearance; aristocratic and scholarly in looks; of great height, with the high-bred Jewish features tanned by the sun and wind; with great, deep, brown eyes shining with a tender, yet brilliant light, the dark hair curling upon the neck, just visible under the white, hood-like head-dress which falls upon the shoulders and is bound about the head with a band, much the same kind of head-dress as is worn by the Arabs to-day and which is necessary for protection from the hot sun. As for the dress, it certainly was not the ridiculous trailing gown of voluminous proportions painted for us by all painters, which would have necessitated being held up, like a grand dame's reception gown; neither was he clad in dirty, disreputable rags. His garment is said in the New Testament to have been without a seam; which meant a handsome and costly garment, and certainly, like all the other garments of that period and this, it escaped the ground by nearly a foot. As Jesus was a lay reader in the Jewish Church, he wore the insignia of his office, which consisted of a deep blue border to his garment; also, if I remember aright, a blue sash about his waist, the ends of which hung at the side and were fringed with blue tassels. The rest of the garment and the head-dress were white.

"As for the face, apart from the highly refined Jewish features, every noble and lovable quality of character known would have to be depicted therein; all the finest feminine qualities, all the finest masculine qualities combined in perfect balance, for it would necessarily be a face as full of power, force, courage, and energy as of gentleness, frankness, tenderness, and sympathy; full of firmness, intensity, and resolution, yet as full of love and compassion. A sublime face, illuminated with an inspired light."

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S GIFT TO THE UNITED STATES.

THE gift of a statue of Frederick the Great which it has pleased the German Emperor to bestow upon the United States is the occasion of contending emotions in the German editorial mind. There is a general but conventional laudation of the Emperor's act as one of infinite delicacy and courtesy, but there is also a tendency to criticize the American people for being unable to appreciate fully the gracious thing which his imperial Majesty has done for them. "Notwithstanding President Roosevelt's thankful answer," says the *Berliner Tageblatt*, "we must be prepared to discover that the same absence of discord will not characterize every echo coming to us from the United States." The *Lokal-Anzeiger* (Berlin) is overcome with admiration at Emperor William's depth of policy "in spinning the thread of the connection he had established" with this country. The Socialist *Vorwärts* (Berlin) approaches the subject from another point of view altogether:

"The monument to old Fritz that the German Emperor means to honor the Americans with is preparing notable anxieties for President Roosevelt. Mr. Roosevelt has laid up numerous embarrassments for himself by forming hasty resolutions which he has later been obliged to alter. Delighted with the dithyrambic heartiness of the imperial offer of a statue, Mr. Roosevelt sent the Emperor an equally dithyrambic telegram of reply. But while his grateful telegram let loose the jubilee of the German Byzantine press, he himself ran against the opposing reality of the republican traditions of his country, which is not yet sufficiently accustomed to monarchical gewgaws. When Mr. Roosevelt had announced to the Emperor in his telegram that he would at once lay the offer of a statue before Congress, he turned to his Cabinet for further developments. In the Cabinet, however, Mr. Roosevelt was apprised of unexpected difficulties. The result of the deliberations was the abandonment of the plan, conceived in the first warmth of impulse, to lay the offer before Congress and thus before the American people. A despatch from Washington shows what a surprising change had taken place in the appreciation of this monarchical statue at Washington."

Thereupon *Vorwärts* quotes the Washington news despatch stating that Mr. Roosevelt had decided that Congress need not be consulted regarding the statue, and that, Frederick the Great having been a great commander, the gift could be put in the yard of the war school. *Vorwärts* resumes:

"On Tuesday President Roosevelt meant to lay the gift-statue before Congress, that its enthusiastic acceptance might indicate the intense delight of the American people. Now Mr. Roosevelt deprives the American people of all opportunity of indicating their intense delight, and at the same time deprives the Emperor of the pleasure of receiving the vociferous thanks of the republicans for the monarchical statue. Yesterday President Roosevelt celebrated the Prussian King Frederick II. as 'one of the greatest of men of all time.' Now he sees that he was a 'great commander.'"

Whereupon our authority concludes, with the fine sarcasm habitual to it, that the monarchists surrounding the Emperor will regret that Congress can not now send over to Berlin the statue of one of our "historical heroes" to decorate some thoroughfare given over to statues of men of the people and champions of republican freedom. This sort of thing is annoying to the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, and it even intimates that the Americans are likely to have too good an opinion of themselves in view of the way Emperor William is spoiling them. An English view of it all, from the London *Standard*, runs:

"Mr. Roosevelt undertook to lay the Emperor's offer before Congress, but on second thoughts he appears to have decided that this was superfluous. Congress, it is reported, showed itself somewhat puzzled as to what it was to do with the statue. There is, indeed, a touch of oddness in the situation created by the present of an image of Frederick the Great to a republican nation. Kings as despotic have been common, and even still are not unknown. No other ever combined in so great a degree the possession of monarchical power with capacity for personal rule, military or civil, and contempt for humanity. . . . Such a man can not well be congenial to the elected representatives of a nation which is profoundly persuaded of its capacity to manage its own affairs. Congress has, however, been relieved of the difficulty of determining what to do with his statue. Mr. Roosevelt believes himself competent to find a site." —*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CORONATION CARES.

EVERYTHING that can be said about the coronation seems to have been said by the English press, and it is pretty generally agreed that the occasion will surpass any merely spectacular demonstration witnessed in Europe for a long time. Attention now is concentrated upon details, and among them is the care of the crowds. Says *The St. James's Gazette* (London):

"There has been no lack of warnings addressed to the authorities through the medium of the press as to the probable difficulties in dealing with coronation crowds. Whether the authorities will accept them in a spirit of liberal-minded docility, is not a matter of such moment as the precautions that are being taken. These may, we fear, 'from information received,' and so far as that information goes, prove inadequate, not through any fault of those in charge, but by lack of numbers of the police, and by the loyalty and excitement of unprecedented crowds. We have no wish to pose as prophets of ill, but if, as has been suggested, the crowds are likely to stay out all night so as to secure a good place next day, their safe regulation might well tax the powers of several army corps. It is not our business to suggest expedients; we must leave the question to the powers whose immediate concern it is, with the fullest confidence that they will do their best, but not, it must be confessed, without certain tremors. If to be forewarned were but (to revive an old joke) to be *four*-armed, then would the police indeed be fortunate."

PREPARED FOR THE WORST.
—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Not only has there been trouble regarding the crowds, but there has been trouble regarding the poetry. It is too imperialistic, in the opinion of the "pro-Boers"; but *The Westminster Gazette* (London) says "the wave of imperialism which has just been passing over us" is responsible for that. Another objection is to the language of the coronation service, a point upon which the Socialistic *Reynolds's Newspaper* (London) asserts:

"The French tongue will be used in portions of the coronation service a few weeks hence, as, for instance, 'Du tres haut, tres puissant, et tres excellent monarque Edouard par le grace de Dieu, roy de la Grande Britagne et Irlande, defenseur de la foy,

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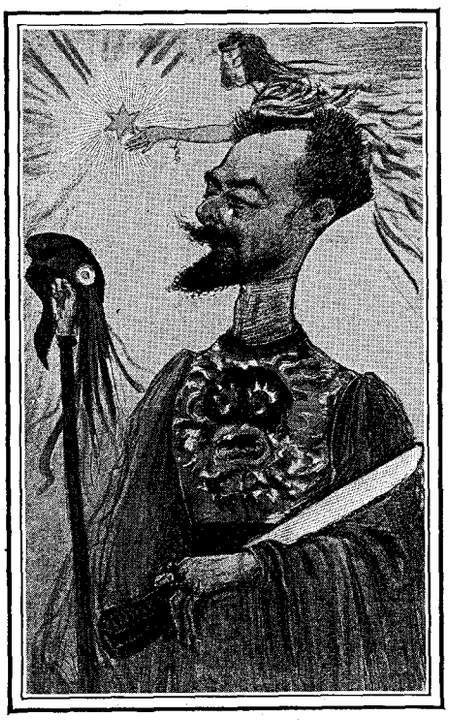
Largess.' Any nation with a sense of humor, any people not a race of helots, would not tolerate such a reminder of defeat."

The grand features of the coronation as a rite will be the anointing, the investiture and enthronement, according to the London *Pilot*, which traces the ceremonies back through a remote past:

"The accounts contained in the Books of the Kings of the inauguration of Solomon and of Joash seem to have been followed more or less consciously in the formation of the English coronation rite. In them we may trace the riding of the king in state to the palace of his coronation, the giving of the oath, the anointing, the putting on of crown and robes, the setting of the king upon his throne or upon some substitute for a throne, the acknowledging of him, so set, by the princes and the people of the land. The anointing, the crowning, and the enthronement, which are, perhaps, the most marked features of the ancient ceremonies, are made in the Christian rite to be the central points round which the forms of prayer and benediction gather; they are the essential parts of the actual rite of the hallowing of the English kings."

RESIGNATION OF THE FRENCH PREMIER.

WHEN the announcement was first made that M. Waldeck-Rousseau, the French premier, intended to resign, there was an almost unanimous chorus of astonishment and incredulity. French and English papers agreed that there could be nothing in the report. M. Waldeck-Rousseau had just come out of the elections victorious after remaining at the head of a cabinet longer than any other premier the third republic has seen. Why should he go? Now that there is no longer any doubt of M. Waldeck-Rousseau's departure, the French papers do not know what to say. The only definite utterance comes from the *Intransigéant* (Paris):



PAUL DOUMER, TO-DAY A FRENCH POSSIBILITY, TO-MORROW?
—*Le Rire* (Paris).

"The apparent cause of Waldeck-Rousseau's retirement is the state of his health. It is true that while his age is but fifty-five he bears the weight of sixty-five, and with his pale and flabby cheeks he has the look of an old dotard in decay. . . . But it was really through fear of defeat on the bill [against the religious orders] that he made up his mind to go."

This opinion is that of a pronounced political enemy of the former premier' and, curiously enough, it finds a sort of confirmation in something that has been said by the Clerical *Correspondant* (Paris):

"M. Waldeck-Rousseau announces his intention to retire. He gives a very queer reason. If he has made up his mind to leave the ministry it is because, according to him, he is sure of having a majority. He would have remained if things had gone against him. Things do not happen thus ordinarily. Ministers retire when the majority is against them. . . . From all this we infer that the ministerial faction is beaten and that it knows it."

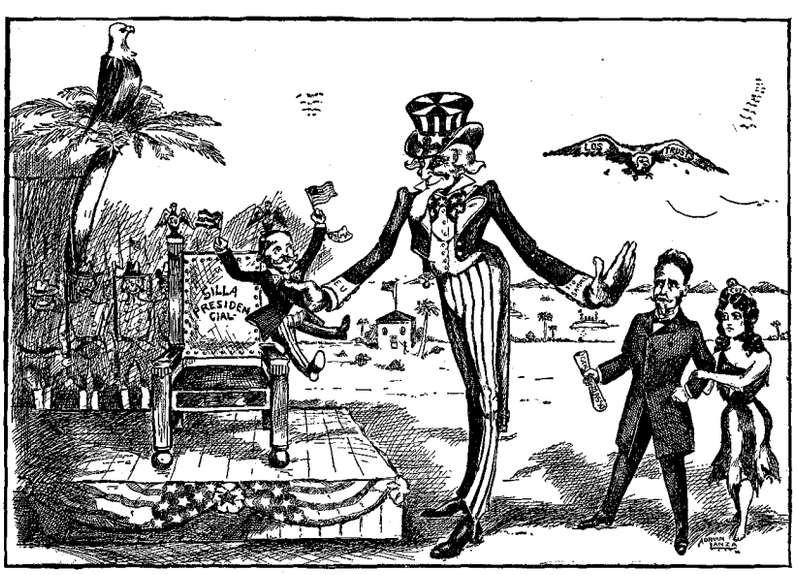
The ministerial *Temps* (Paris) asserts that M. Waldeck-Rousseau's work is done and therefore he goes. It ridicules the statement that there can be any question about the genuineness of the majority in the Chamber. The *République* (Paris), nevertheless, questions the majority. The *Matin* (Paris) prints details of the premier's worn-out condition. As for the Combes ministry, which succeeds that of M. Waldeck-Rousseau, there is nothing in the editorial utterances of French newspapers which have reached this country to indicate that they had any intimation of its make-up. M. Combes, a radical republican Senator, had, however, been regarded in the light of a possible premier. According to the news despatches of the New York *Tribune*, the *Journal des Débats* (Paris) does not expect the Combes ministry to last three years, as did its predecessor, while the *Temps* (Paris), a ministerial paper, says the great need of France is sound financial legislation, which it hopes the new ministry will provide.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

UNCLE SAM'S CRITICS ON CUBA.

THE United States is not acting in good faith toward Cuba, if the views of the continental European press may be accepted. It seems to be considered that the inauguration of a republican government for the island and the effacement of our officials are parts of some solemn sham. This idea pervades a recent elaborate editorial in the *Journal des Débats* (Paris), which says:

"So far as Cuba is concerned, it is known that her independence is only relative, if even that. The Platt amendment, adopted by the American Congress, placed Spain's former colony under the disguised protectorate of the United States. The Cubans, altho it went against the grain, resigned themselves to the inevitable, asking no more of their liberators, become their protectors, than that they come to their aid in their economic distress."

A similar tone is manifest throughout most of the editorial



THE ELECTION OF A CUBAN PRESIDENT,
Which brings with it a few who are Cubans and more who are not.
—*El Economista Internacional* (New York).

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utterances of the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) on the subject. This Liberal paper considers that selfish and material imperialism alone actuates the United States Government. It notes, too:

"From its inception the Government of Cuba will have to contend with very serious financial difficulties. It will have to raise $2,000,000 for the back pay of the soldiers of the republican army. Every Cuban family being interested in this payment, it may be seen how the Congress will concern itself with its liquidation; but the poverty of the treasury is so great that President Palma appeals to the moderation and patriotism of the people for delay until a more propitious period. Will this appeal be heeded? It is difficult to believe so, the opponents of the President being always able to argue that Cuba, before everything else, should pay her debt to those who contributed so greatly to her freedom from Spanish domination."

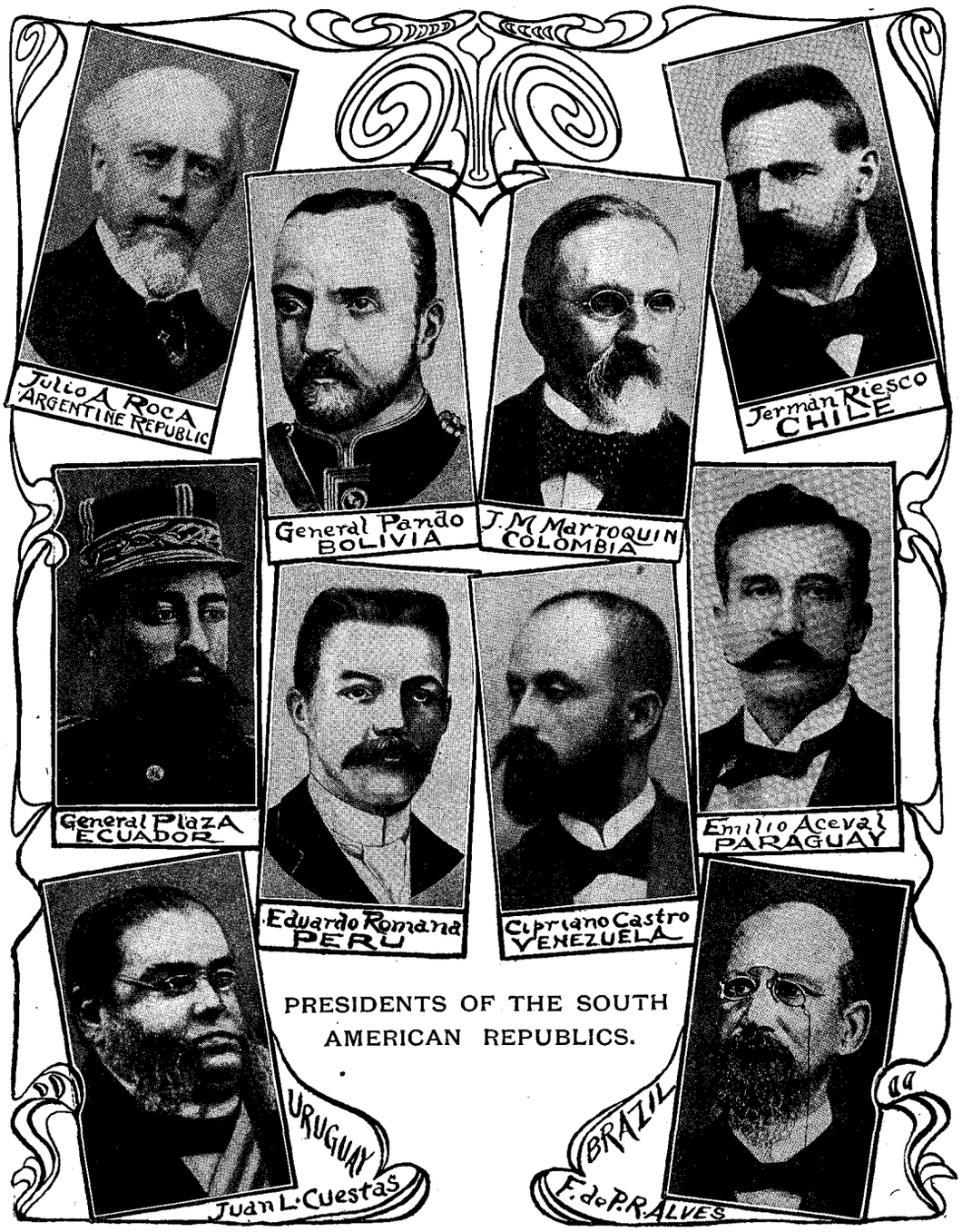
Naturally, those European newspapers which doubted from the beginning the good faith of the United States toward Cuba can see nothing in the present posture of affairs to alter their opinion. An idea of their standpoint may be gathered from what the *Frankfurter Zeitung* says:

"I wonder what I was begun for
If I was so soon to be done for."

This couplet might be recommended as a motto to the republic of Cuba which came into existence on May 20. This republic will evidently give the historian of future days little to do, for its career can not extend over a long period. If in a not too distant future it enters the American Union, the wonder will be that a more independent form of government was ever established in Cuba. The transition from a Spanish colony to an American one, or to a State of the Union, could have been effected more directly. The Americans, however, were not in favor of this plan. Before the beginning of the Spanish-American war they had made their jubilant promise of a free Cuba. Moreover, it is desired that Cuba shall make a plea for annexation in view of intolerable conditions on the island, whereupon Uncle Sam can say to the natives, 'You wanted it.' With the establishment of the Cuban republic deference is paid to the wishes of those who yearned and fought for a 'free Cuba' and when this heart's desire of theirs is realized they will not set themselves against admission into the union, in which one State is on a level with all the others."

English papers are quite generally disposed to give the United States credit for work well done in Cuba, and to be sparing of adverse criticism, but an exception must be made in the case of the anti-American *Saturday Review* (London), which avers:

"Cuba, we are officially assured, is now a free and independent republic, and Americans are quite frankly lost in admiration of their own faithfulness and magnanimity. President Roosevelt has already discounted the rhapsodies of his 4th July oration in portraying the full unselfishness of the sacrifice; and the world, always curiously apt to take Americans at their own valuation, is more than half inclined to believe that something very fine and generous has actually happened. The facts are much less one-sided. It is true that the American troops and officials have been withdrawn, the American flag hauled down, and a republic of sorts inaugurated. But it is not true that the republic is independent even in the management of its internal affairs, while so far as foreign relations go, it is undisguisedly under the thumb of Washington. The republic has been obliged to cede naval and coaling-stations to the United States; it has no power to declare war without American consent; it may not add to the Cuban debt without permission; even its control over the island treasury is subject to supervision.



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Moreover the United States retains a most elastic right of intervention."

The same authority is induced to philosophize in the following fashion upon all that has gone before:

"Cuba supplies us with the formula of American expansion in the West Indies and South America. It offers, too, not a few data for a judgment on Americans as practical empire-builders. Where it is a matter of a road to be cut, a school built, or a fever-den like Havana cleaned out, the Americans do capitally. For the elementary mechanics of colonization they have a decided aptitude. . . . The work was well done, but only Americans would speak of it as the beginning and end of government. They are the more inclined to exalt it as in other branches their success is less patent. They have not, for instance, the art of winning popularity or even respect."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE DIAZ DOCTRINE AGAINST THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

THE Monroe Doctrine occupies the press of South America from time to time, but all expressions of opinion continue to be favorable to its maintenance in the sense indicated by Theodore Roosevelt in his message to Congress last winter. That is, the Doctrine must be maintained in its integrity as regards the prohibition of European encroachment upon the American continent. Thus the *Prensa* (Buenos Ayres), which, apparently, sees no need to dwell upon the so-called Diaz doctrine, or at any rate, its columns contain little or no allusion to it. The Montreal *Witness* thus defines the Diaz doctrine:

"The obvious meaning of this amendment to the Monroe Doctrine is that, while the Latin-American republics accept the principle of inviolability against European encroachment, they also desire a like guaranty against the United States. . . . The 'Diaz doctrine' would bind the Spanish republics into one to resist the United States should she further assail any of them, and bind the United States to protect them against each other. It would combine all the republics in a mutually protective alliance not only against foreign but against mutual aggression. It is a rebuke to Chile, whose aggressions on her neighbors are almost ceaseless, but is specially aimed at the United States."

South America is certainly in great peril from the United States in the estimation of the *Economiste Français* (Paris). This paper does not look for "brutal conquest," but it anticipates an "infiltration of capital":

"Latin America must develop rapidly enough to resist this infiltration or to absorb it without altering gravely her own character. Any halt in the development of Latin America risks placing her at the mercy of Anglo-Saxon America. . . . The simplest foresight imposes upon Latin America these three conditions for the maintenance of her independence and her own development: order and good government internally, peace among the various sister republics, and close economic and financial relations with Europe, from whom she has nothing to fear."

This article is from the pen of the distinguished economist, Paul Leroy-Beaulieu, who takes up the South American republics one after another and notes the able men who are attaining or have attained power in each, and he warns the whole continent against the North Americans. But, if other authorities may be accepted, this warning can do no good, because of the mastery which the United States has attained on the American continent. *The Celestial Empire*, a British paper published in China, says:

"There is a rumor that a secret agreement has been come to between Russia and Germany, in which, for a free hand in China, Russia is to allow an equally free hand to Germany in South America. Absurdity could hardly go further, since neither of the alleged contracting parties is in a position to prevent the other from doing what she chooses, while there are other Powers that most decidedly are. So far as South America is concerned a European state would be better off with half a promise from the United States than she would with a signed, sealed, and delivered treaty with Russia. Uncle Sam is, in short, master of the situation if he chooses. It remains to be seen whether he will choose. At present it looks as if he will."

A careful study of the European press does not reveal that it attaches importance to the Diaz doctrine. The official and semi-official press of Germany appear to be oblivious of the existence of this Mexican addition to the Monroe axiom. This is doubtless due to the general European belief that the United States is the only Power to be reckoned with in the new world. —*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SPANISH PRESS ON ALPHONSO'S ENTHRONEMENT.

ALTHO the newspapers of Spain have said nothing of great moment with reference to the recent enthronement of Alphonso XIII.—nothing, indeed, that was not anticipated and even discounted—their utterances have still a certain interest. The general wish to say nothing against the youthful monarch is compatible, it seems, with a notion that he is a Bourbon and that little can be expected from him. Nothing of this, of course, appears in the comment of the *Epoca* (Madrid):

"The general sympathies of the nation go out to the young sovereign. We trust his youth will be atoned for by the patriotism of our public men and our political parties, who will loyally cooperate with their aid and counsel. By sacrificing their personal and partizan interests they can contribute to the realization by the new reign of the hopes the Spanish people have built upon it."

But this is a dynastic paper, and it takes a view of the situation which finds little or no support in papers of another tendency. The republican *Pais*, published in Madrid or elsewhere according to the necessities of the hour, prints a great editorial oath of its own as a counterblast to the King's oath. It thus vows, among other things:

"We swear to fight to the end the religious intolerance that has covered the soil of Spain with inquisitorial infamies, and made her a reproach to the world for her sacerdotal fanaticism, causing an uprising against such intolerable religious conditions of the consciences of Americans and Filipinos and her own subjects everywhere."

The paper also swears to drive the English from Gibraltar if it can, and finally to try to establish progressive democracy in the land, to the end that a "great republic" may be founded. There is reason to believe that this sheet has in store for it the same ordeal as was recently undergone by the *Correo Español* (Madrid). This official organ of the Carlist party in Spain published the protest of Don Carlos against the enthronement of Alphonso XIII. The edition was confiscated and the publisher is to be prosecuted. No other paper published the protest, through fear of the police. The *Liberal* (Madrid) says:

"The country desires that under Alphonso XIII. the monarchy shall be honestly democratic and liberal. It will protest from the first day of his reign, against any relaxation of firmness in dealing with ultramontane pretension, a firmness which tho uncompromising can be courteous."

Enthusiastic is the tone of the *Imparcial* (Madrid), which says that "those who aspire to reform ancient abuses and to do away with standing errors in Spanish official life, those who hope that the first years of the twentieth century may make up to us for the last years of the nineteenth century, see in the King the hope of his country. He is very young. The bitterness of the past has not eaten into his soul, making somber his thought and weakening his courage. He is noble and well disposed. It will be easy for him to put himself in touch with all that is generous and disinterested and illustrious in young Spain."

But there are Spanish papers, among which is the *Heraldo de Cadiz*, that take a gloomy view of the outlook and fear that Clericalism will gain the upper hand.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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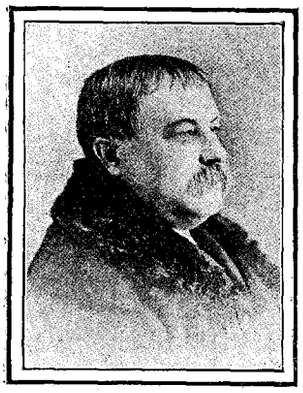
NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

A BOOK OF REAL AMERICANS.

THE KENTONS. By William Dean Howells. Cloth, 5 x 7½ inches, 317 pp. Price, $1.50. Harper & Brothers, New York.

WE may protest against Mr. William Dean Howells's literary methods; we may urge, and with justice, that he is tedious with his microscopic details, that his women are usually tiresome, and, as one reviewer has it, that he "describes the kind of people we have spent our lives in trying to avoid"; but after all this and more has been said, it must at last be admitted that there is no one in this country who can produce work of the same caliber as that of Mr. Howells's. If the reader happens to be one who has plunged deeply into the sea of contemporary fiction, he will have to give Mr. Howells the foremost place among American writers of the present. Besides Mr. Howells's books, the other work seems only a mass of tendencies, the other writers but authors in the making, their books but student work not yet ready for the public, and Mr. Howells about the only finished master of the craft. It is he alone who can give a true picture of life in this country. There have been other writers, it is true, who have drawn very real and very promising pictures about small sections of the country. They have, however, usually mistaken localisms for American traits, and have thought that to represent the picturesque of any given locality was to give its spirit. Mr. Howells is not picturesque, neither does he confuse some local individual with a type that is wide-spread enough to represent the dwellers of a large section of the country. In his latest novel, "The Kentons," he has given a page out of the life of an American family of the Middle West. In this one book we get the life of our people more truly embodied and many of the social traits of our present development more subtly characterized than in all the works of the other would-be portrayers of American life of the last five years. Most of our writers are too much influenced by what they have read in books to give a true picture of life. They re-create the types which they have admired in other people's work. We are a patriotic people too, and are anxious to make our countrymen appear well on paper; we are still too childish and too near our own civilization to observe it closely. Mr. Howells alone has the distance necessary for a true perspective. Quietly and in his own tedious way, he gives an actual picture of things as they are. His manner may not be popular, and he may treat of questions in our social life that most people are not interested in; but the result is as close a picture of life as is possible. "The Kentons" is a study of the relation of the American child to the American parent, and it is so exact a human document that a foreigner anxious to become enlightened on this perplexing question could not do better than to read the book. It is a masterpiece in the way of character drawing. The only weak spot is Ellen. It is not that she is lacking in vividness, but we have only Mr. Howells's word for it that she is lovable. He has failed to make her appear so.



WILLIAM D. HOWELLS.

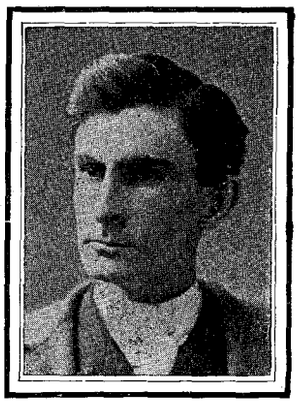
THE NEGRO AS A SPOT.

THE LEOPARD'S SPOTS. A Romance of the White Man's Burden, 1865–1900. By Thomas Dixon, Jr. Cloth, 5⅛ x 7⅞ inches, 465 pp. Price, $1.50. Doubleday, Page & Co., New York.

THIS is a book by an intense Southerner on what the negro is to the South. It is a vivid partizan portrayal of that section of the country from the period of the Civil War, with the consequent emancipation of slaves, up to our own day. The author most appropriately takes as his motto: "Can the Ethiopian change his skin, or the Leopard his spots?" Mr. Dixon understands thereby, "Can the negro be elevated to equality with the white man, and will the South ever alter in its attitude toward him?" His answer is a burning "No!" reiterated through four hundred and sixty-five pages.

Whether the author had or had not hope of proselytizing in the North (where he once occupied a Baptist pulpit) by this energetic work, it must have been a relief to him to pour himself out as he has on the subject. If what he says be true, there can be little question that the sufferings entailed on the South by reason of the negro may claim sympathy from the unprejudiced. The two negro men he uses as awful examples may be rare exceptions. That they are types, the grim stories of negro outrages which come North at intervals prove, and they are enough to make even the blood of an Abolitionist boil.

It is impossible, of course, in dealing with a book so preeminently one with a purpose, to ignore the author's aim. It is not necessary, however, to thrash out the old arguments here on the negro question. Anybody must admit that the South is the section of the country which has suffered from the negro, especially during the period of reconstruction. The poverty and sorrow after defeat were less, according to Mr. Dixon's story, than the anguish endured from the freed blacks.



THOMAS DIXON.

Mr. Dixon's story is not without interest apart from the race question involved. He shows a good appreciation of the Southern character, especially of the young woman and her lover, she a "belle" and he her "beau." They are thoroughly typical of the romantic and chivalrous relation of the sexes in the South. He introduces some of the characters of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" into this story. The monstrous Simon Legree, the slave baiter of the former novel, is a negrophile in this, purely for reasons of policy and interest. George Harris, son of Eliza, is a Harvard graduate, and friend of one of Boston's finest aristocrats until he makes love to the daughter of the house, when he is promptly turned out. He fails to secure any occupation fitted to his education, and even as a workman finds doors closed on him.

TWO ROMANCES OF THE SOUTH.

THE BATTLE-GROUND. By Ellen Glasgow. Illustrated by W. J. Baer and W. Granville Smith. Cloth, 5⅞ x 7¾ inches, 512 pp. Price, $1.50. Doubleday, Page & Co., New York.

THE MASTER OF CAXTON'S. By Hildegarde Brooks. Cloth, 5¼ x 7¾ inches, 413 pp. Price, $1.50. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

THERE are certain lands that apparently compel those who write stories concerning them to take a certain tone. The spirit of these countries, rightly or wrongly, has stood for so much in the minds of its own people that its very name spells romance.

It seems impossible to write of the South without a special tenderness. The South before the war has been the theme of hundreds of stories; whether the author is Southern-born or not we may trace a vague note of regret. The South of the present day has been chosen time and again whenever an author wished to draw a community where grace and charm were the predominant note instead of energy and push.

ELLEN GLASGOW.

Two books have been published lately that are so similar in their spirit that they invite comparison. One, "The Battle-Ground," by Miss Ellen Glasgow, treats of the South in the ante-bellum days and carries the hero through the Civil War. The other, "The Master of Caxton's," by Miss Brooks, gives a picture of life in the South at the present day. The actual plots of the books are very different, of course. Miss Glasgow has chosen by far the deeper theme, and the one with the greatest dramatic possibilities. Miss Brooks's book is very simple as to plot and pretends to nothing beside picturing the life of a community. But in spirit the books are almost identical. The atmosphere of the South is in both of them. They both paint a community, gay, graceful, hospitable, whose women are quixotic and lovable, whose men are quixotic and chivalrous.

Parts of both are somewhat spun out. Miss Glasgow has not added much to the battle literature of the world; the accounts of the fights themselves are the usual thing. Here and there she has fallen into the conventional phrases that all writers about battles find it impossible to do without. What one does feel, however, is the utter weariness of the men, their hunger and their hardships. And even if one is a Northerner by birth and conviction, for the moment Miss Glasgow makes the breast beat in sympathy with the South. Sympathy with the South is, in fact, the keynote of both books. The beauty of the old formal society, the joyousness of the less formal society that succeeded it, the dignity of the old-time manners, the unconscious grace of the manners of to-day,—these are the things that one finds in both books. Miss

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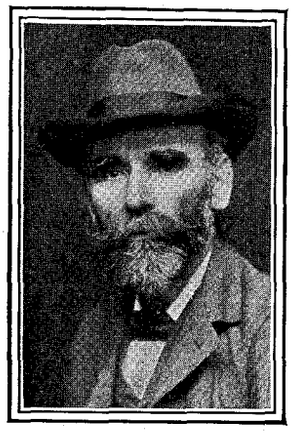
Glasgow shows the regiment of young dandies starting out on a two weeks' campaign, attended by their negro servants, turned into men, through the four years of suffering. One might almost say that where Miss Glasgow left the story of the country Miss Brooks had taken it up. Her descriptions of the life are full of vigor and charm, the characters are clearly and cleverly drawn. The clash of the ideals, of the thrifty German with his thriftless neighbors, is very well brought out. There is humor, light-heartedness and wholesomeness throughout the book. Miss Brooks has yet to learn, however, the use of the blue pencil. The love interest of the book is drawn out unconscionably.

AN ELOQUENT HISTORY OF THE BOER FIGHT.

THE BOER FIGHT FOR FREEDOM. By Michael Davitt. With maps and illustrations and photographs taken by the author and others. Large 8vo, cloth, 603 pp. Price, $2.00, net; postage 28 cents. Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York and London.

THE result of the Boer War has been to deprive Paul Kruger of the title of President and to confer on him the reputation of a prophet. The contest has indeed "staggered humanity," and has in addition influenced, perhaps for generations to come, the politics of Europe. The imperial nations have been thrilled into sympathy with republican nationality, and England has been compelled to reconcile her inherited democratic polity with an imperial destiny which now can not be evaded. The South African war must be studied primarily from a statesman's point of view. The first authoritative book that takes in the whole conflict is this of Michael Davitt's, which brings the history down to the cessation of hostilities. It presents, of course, the Boer side, but does so with insight, a full knowledge of what is to be said for the other side, and with an eloquence that is never unrestrained.



MICHAEL DAVITT.

Mr. Davitt's book will convince the most materialistic reader of the power of ideals. Patriotism in its most indomitable form, the brotherhood of race and tongue, the blood that is thicker than water and yet was poured out like water to cement the union of the Afrikander peoples, has withstood for almost three years assaults only less overwhelming than the Spanish invasion of the land from whence most of the Boers themselves had come. From his own observation Mr. Davitt describes the sincerity, integrity, and magnanimity of the Boer leaders. Furthermore, he has the orator's command over the rhetorical figure known as "vision." He makes the reader see for himself this strength of purpose and purity and largeness of soul.

Even when, years hence, the great, impartial history of the Boer War comes to be written, this book of Michael Davitt's, penned at white heat on the spot and in the saddle, as it were, will still be the history to which the general reader will turn that he may see with the eyes and feel with the hearts of those brave men who have fought for "Land un Volk" the most heroic and not the least successful war of modern times.

A AMERICAN GIRL ABROAD.

ABROAD WITH THE JIMMIES. By Lilian Bell. Cloth, 5 x 7½ inches, 303 pp. Price, $1.50. L. C. Page & Co., Boston.

READERS on good terms with themselves and the world in general will be likely to peruse this book with a ripple of amusement that may sometimes broaden into a laugh. The texture of the work is so very slight that after it is done with one wonders what it was that proved so pleasing, while at the same time there is a distinct consciousness of respect for a talent that succeeds in pleasing with so little outlay of capital.

It is with a curious mingling of frolic, shrewdness, and American independence that Lilian Bell dishes up her European trip. She extracts pure fun even from the Englishwoman's contemptuous summing-up of the Jimmie party as just "Ammurikins," no more, no less; and with equal gusto portrays Jimmie's quiet delight in throwing the British cabby into a purple rage by naively asking, "Do you speak English?" She omits no opportunity of letting us see her own lack of sympathy with our "English cousins," and frankly admits that with no other European people do Americans feel themselves so temperamentally alien; while at the same time she does full justice to the especially nice English man or woman rarely (in her case) met with.

Most delectable is a little scene during the Henley races, when an English acquaintance made Jimmie's houseboat his own, composedly occupying Jimmie's bed and forcing him to extract what comfort he could from a plank in the dining-room. At last the women (the author and Bee) arose in defense of Jimmie and offered the Englishman their own stateroom, which he promptly accepted.

LILIAN BELL.

"Did you ever in all your life?" asked Bee, looking at the other woman.

"No I never did," came the reply. "Never did what?" asked the Englishman.

"Never saw anybody like you in a book or out of it," promptly returned Bee; "but I suppose there are ten thousand just as good-looking as you are, just as tall, and well built and selfish."

"Selfish!" he blurted out, with a very red face, "what is there selfish about me, I'd like to know; you offered me your room, didn't you?"

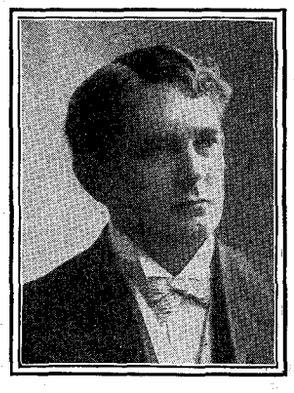
To many readers the most valuable thing in the book will be the author's spirited description of her meetings with Nordau and Tolstoy, and her summing up of the totally different impressions made by each. Nordau, the physician, is a man whose very aspect has healing in it. "It was like a draft from the elixir of life to be in his presence." Her interview with Tolstoy was very long and the conversation of searching interest. See likens him to Goethe in being an interesting combination of genius and hypocrisy. "He fastens himself upon each newcomer politely, like a courteous leech, sucks him dry, and then writes." She perceived in him somewhat of the fanaticism of the ascetic who would drive his own flesh and blood into the flames to save the souls of his domestics.

A MACHINE-MADE NOVEL.

DOROTHY VERNON OF HADDON HALL. By Charles Major. Cloth, 5 x 7⅞ inches, 369 pp. Price, $1.50. The Macmillan Company, New York.

THE first and most merited comment on this historical novel by the author of "When Knighthood Was in Flower," is that the obtrusion of the artisanship is insufferable. If *Ars est celare artem*, then has Mr. Major cast art aside in this product of his pen. No reader of today can have failed to note that literary style, once regarded as the characteristic excellence of a writer, is in these piping times of flamboyancy absolutely unnecessary to the success of a novel or the reputation of an author. Major is guiltless of style. The voracious reader will not be distracted in this book by polished periods or elegant turns of phrase; but he will find himself tripped up incessantly by the most irritating intrusions of the author himself, by would-be naïve comment. In the person of Malcom François de Lorraine Vernon, Mr. Major is a dreadful bore.

The period is that of Elizabeth, and of the escape of Queen Mary into England. The Houses of Vernon and Rutland have a tremendous feud. Sir George Vernon, of Haddon Hall, Derbyshire, a violent, bibulous "King of the Peak," is the father of Dorothy Vernon. Dorothy is a beauty compared to whom Helen of Troy was the Queen of Spades and Cleopatra a negro "mammy." She has a forty thousand horse-power for loving. The heroine of "When Knighthood Was in Flower" seemed an abnormally capricious and violent lady; but compared to Dorothy she is as sedate as Mrs. Fry. Character painting such as Mr. Major's is indeed happily rare. All the *dramatis personæ* are wonders, especially in beauty, except Sir George. As ever out-cropping "Chorus," Malcom Vernon has to "blow his own horn" somewhat more softly. But he does not hesitate to let you know that the ladies of the French court were only waiting for him to throw his handkerchief their way, and Mary the siren Queen of Scots, is not only in love with him, but we are treated to a passage where that Queen makes the coquetry of a Casino girl seem subtle and coy.



CHARLES MAJOR.

Sir John Manners, son of the Duke of Rutland, altho hereditary foe of the Vernons, is the one mark for Dorothy's Mont Pelee outbursts of love. He is the sanest character in the book. But withal there is interest, and had Mr. Major been content to jog along and do his journeyman's work with less egotism, the "average reader" would probably have absorbed it a myriad strong. He probably will as it is.

Should this book be turned into a play, the features which mar it so greatly as a novel will necessarily be eliminated. Even stage "asides" or directions do not permit such a personal note on the part of the dramatist's self.

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Fore River Ship and Engine Company

Quincy, Massachusetts

TREASURER'S OFFICE
115 Federal Street, Boston

Incorporated Under the Laws of New Jersey

DIRECTORS

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D. H. ANDREWS - - - - - - President Boston Bridge Works
CHARLES S. DENNIS Pres. Dennis & Lovejoy Wharf and Warehouse Co.
JAMES B. DILL Att'y-at-Law, Author of "Dill on New Jersey Corporations"
GEORGE W. DAVENPORT - - - - - Secretary and Treasurer
FRANK O. WELLINGTON - - - - - - - General Manager
HOWARD P. ELWELL - - - - - - General Superintendent
WILLIAM C. HABBERLEY - - - - - - - - Auditor

The Company offers for public subscription **10,000 Shares of Preferred Stock** on the following terms: Preferred stock at $100 per share, and of the 10,000 shares of common stock now in treasury one share will be given as a **bonus** with every two shares of preferred.

In case of subscription for one share only of preferred stock at $100 per share, a share of common stock will be reserved for 90 days and issued as a bonus if a second share of preferred stock is subscribed for within that time.

The right is reserved to withdraw or reduce the bonus of common stock without notice.

The founders of the business have personally invested over one million dollars in cash in the stock of the Fore River Ship and Engine Co. before the present offering of stock to the public is made.

CAPITALIZATION

Fore River Ship and Engine Co. is capitalized as follows:

Preferred Stock, 20,000 Shares . $2,000,000
Common Stock, 20,000 Shares . $2,000,000
Par Value of Shares, $100. Full Paid and Non-Assessable

THERE IS NO BONDED INDEBTEDNESS

The preferred stock has a non-cumulative first preference upon the net profits of the Company up to 7 per cent. per annum. In case of liquidation or dissolution of the Company, and distribution of its assets, the Charter provides that $125 per share must be paid to preferred stockholders before anything is paid to holders of the common stock. The Charter further provides that one-half of all net profits in excess of 7 per cent. on the preferred stock shall be held as a sinking fund which, on reaching $100,000, must be applied to redeeming the preferred stock at $125 per share, or at a lower price if so offered by holders to the Company, to such amount as such sum will redeem. For example: When there is $200,000 of net profits over and above the dividend on the preferred stock, $100,000 is applicable to a dividend on the common and $100,000 must be applied to redemption of a portion of the preferred stock.

Of the above $4,000,000 total stock authorized, there is now in the treasury of the Company $1,000,000 preferred and $1,000,000 common. Prior to the incorporation of this Company in February, 1901, the business had been conducted for seventeen years by Messrs. T. A. Watson and F. O. Wellington as a co-partnership. During the last two years and since the incorporation of the Company, the sum of $1,500,000 cash has been expended on the plant.

There is at present outstanding $1,000,000 of preferred stock and $1,000,000 of common stock issued against a plant which has cost $1,500,000 cash; and the stock now to be sold provides cash for additions to plant and working capital to the amount of $1,000,000.

The provisions of the Charter guarding the investor in this preferred stock are exceedingly strong, being drawn with great care by the highest legal talent. It has a preference not only on the net profits up to 7 per cent., but also upon the assets of the Company in case of distribution.

EARNINGS

The earnings of the Company for five months to January 1, 1902, were $101,574.36 in accordance with the certificate of the Eastern Audit Company.

The entire $2,000,000 preferred stock requires but $140,000 for its 7 per cent. dividends. The Company earned, at the rate of over $100,000 in excess of the amount required to pay the dividend on the entire $2,000,000 preferred stock—this while construction of the works was under way.

By the operation of the sinking fund the earnings applicable to the common stock will naturally increase, and with the Company earning from $400,000 to $500,000 per annum in the future, which is quite possible with the yard filled with work, it will be seen that owing to the small capitalization the common stock is likely to earn very large dividends in the future.

By the provision that a sum equal to any dividends on the common stock must be used to retire preferred stock, it is probable that the preferred stock will rapidly decrease. As it decreases the common stock will command more of the net earnings of the Company on the small capitalization of $2,000,000.

DIVIDENDS

By the terms of the Charter, semi-annual dividends on the preferred stock are payable on the second Mondays in January and July, out of the earnings of the Company.

In accordance with this provision a dividend on the preferred stock of 3½ per cent. will be paid on July 14, 1902, out of accrued earnings.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY AND CONTRACTS

Below is a brief description of the Company's plant, and business and contracts in hand:

REAL ESTATE

78 Acres of Land, Bounded by 1¾ Miles of Water Front

The buildings enumerated here are only the larger buildings comprising the Company's plant. In addition to these there is a large office building and some fifteen other buildings which it is unnecessary to mention in detail. Outside of the plant proper the company owns a number of dwelling houses and other real estate in Quincy, which produces a substantial income, and this outside real estate is conservatively held as being worth $100,000.

BUILDINGS

Forge,	107x200,	21,400	sq. ft.	Woodwork Shop and Mold Loft	(304x72) 2 floors,	43,776	sq. ft.
Annealing Plant	(40x40) 2; 43x56,	5,608	"	Ship Tool Shop,	390x143 "	55,770	"
Carpenter Shop	(105x72) 2 floors,	15,120	"	Machine Shop,	400x118		
Store House	(165x72) 2 "	32,760	"	Gallery	(400x28)		
Pattern Storage	(105x72) 2 "	15,120	"	Basement	(288x23),	76,224	"
Power House,	162x65,	10,530	"	Ship House,	490x325,	159,250	"
Coal Pockets,	65x48,	3,120	"	Ship C'pt'r Shop	50x50.	2,500	"
		103,658	"			337,520	"

Total area under roof (nearly eleven acres), . 441,178 square feet,

The forge in the above list is one of the three large forging plants in this country, and Fore River is the only shipyard having a forge capable of the largest work in shipbuilding. This forge is also kept busy on miscellaneous outside work.

Work in Progress in Fore River Yard May 1, 1902

Battleship—New Jersey. 15,000 tons. Torpedo Boat Destroyer—Lawrence.
Battleship—Rhode Island. 15,000 tons.
Torpedo Boat Destroyer—Macdonough. Cruiser—Des Moines.
Seven-Masted Steel Schooner (11,000 tons displacement).
(The largest sailing vessel in the world.)
Forgings for Steamships now being built in other yards.
Steel Bridge, 800 feet long, over Weymouth Fore River.
Seventy-five Sets Forgings for rapid fire-guns.
Miscellaneous Structural Work.
Steel Car Floats (unsinkable) for N. Y., N. H & H. R. R. Co.

The above, with other work in hand, will bring the total amount of contracts up to over $9,007,000.

In addition to the above contracts in hand, the Company has tenders under consideration for additional work aggregating several million dollars.

Upon application to the Boston office of the Company, a copy of the Charter of the Company, and an illustrated description of the plant will be sent by mail. Reference is made by permission to several banks and trust companies. Copies of reports made on the property by several eminent engineers and naval experts may be seen on application.

Subscriptions may be made by letter directed to the Fore River Ship and Engine Co., 115 Federal Street, Boston, Mass., or Federal Trust Co., Boston. Remittances may be made by check, registered letter or money order, payable either to Fore River Ship and Engine Co., or Federal Trust Co., Boston, Mass.

Since the first offering of this stock for public subscription more than half has already been subscribed for. We advise prompt action on the part of any one desiring to subscribe for any of the remaining shares.

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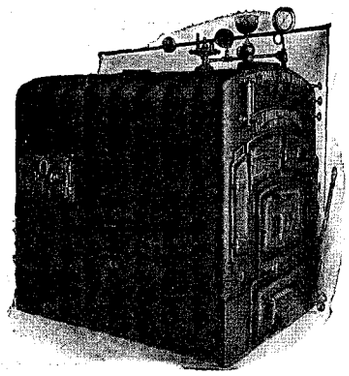

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"The Way of the West."—General Charles King. (Rand, McNally & Co.)

"The Rebuilding of Old Commonwealths."—Walter H. Page. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1.00 net.)

"The Trust: Its Book."—Edited by James Bridge. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1.25 net.)

"Unto the End."—Mrs. R. G. Alden. (Lothrop Publishing Company, $1.50.)

"Five Little Peppers Abroad."—Margaret Sidney. (Lothrop Publishing Company, $1.10 net.)

"'Tween You an' I."—Max O'Rell. (Lothrop Publishing Company, $1.20 net.)

"Bylow Hill."—George W. Cable. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.25.)

"Those Black Diamond Men."—William F. Gibbons. (F. H. Revell Company, $1.50.)

"Classified Indian Club Exercises and Drills."—A. K. Jones. (Published by author, care of the Y. M. C. A., Nashville, Ky., $0.50.)

"The Rise of a Soul."—James I. Vance. (F. H. Revell Company, $1.00 net.)

"The Blind Spot."—Rev. W. L. Watkinson. (F. H. Revell Company, $1.00 net.)

"A Pasteboard Crown."—Clara Morris. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.50.)

"The Suitors of Yvonne.—Rafael Sabatini. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"Among the Waterfowl."—Herbert K. Job. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1.35 net.)

CURRENT POETRY.

Poems.

By ROBERT UNDERWOOD JOHNSON.

IN TESLA'S LABORATORY.

Here in the dark what ghostly figures press!—
No phantom of the Past, or grim or sad;
No wailing spirit of wo, no specter, clad
In white and wandering cloud, whose dumb distress
Is that its crime it never may confess;
No shape from the strewn sea; nor they that add
The link of Life and Death,—the tearless mad,
That live nor die in dreary nothingness.

But blessèd spirits waiting to be born—
Thoughts to unlock the fettering chains of Things;
The Better Time; the Universal Good.
Their smile is like the joyous break of morn;
How fair, how near, how wistfully they brood!
Listen! that murmur is of angels' wings.

HEARTH-SONG.

When November's night comes down
With a dark and sudden frown,
Like belated traveler chill
Hurrying o'er the tawny hill,—
Higher, higher
Heap the pine-cones in a pyre!
Where's a better friend than fire?

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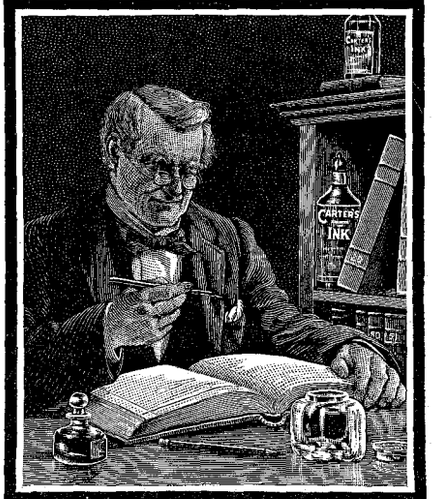

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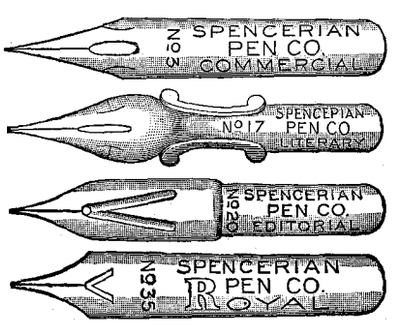
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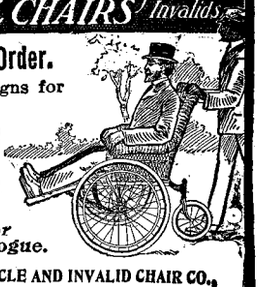

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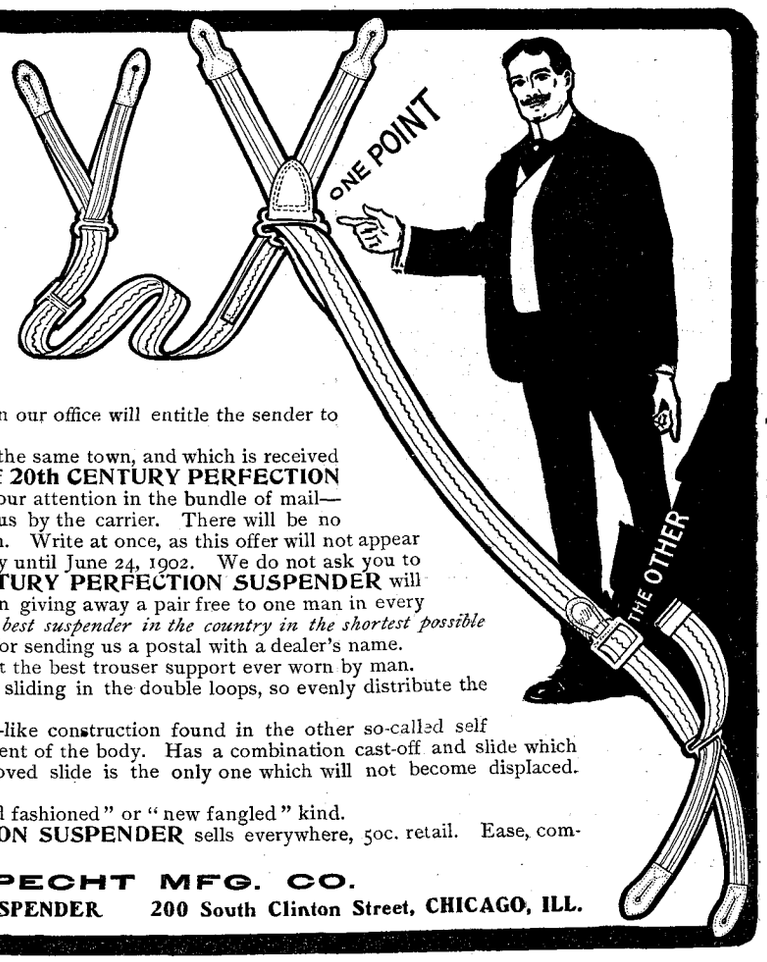

to one man in every town in the United States. All we require is that you send us the name of a dealer who does not handle the **20th CENTURY PERFECTION SUSPENDER**—write his and your name on a postal card and hurry it into the postoffice.

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Should more than one man send a dealer's name from the same town, and which is received by us in the same mail delivery, we will give the free pair of **20th CENTURY PERFECTION SUSPENDERS** to the sender whose letter comes first to our attention in the bundle of mail—taking each letter or postal in the order they are handed us by the carrier. There will be no favors shown. Everyone will receive the same consideration. Write at once, as this offer will not appear again in The Literary Digest and is open to its readers only until June 24, 1902. We do not ask you to buy anything, as we sell only to dealers. The **20th CENTURY PERFECTION SUSPENDER** will be sent absolutely free of cost and postpaid. Our object in giving away a pair free to one man in every town is to have *the greatest number of men learn about the best suspender in the country in the shortest possible time.* The information we will send will amply repay you for sending us a postal with a dealer's name.

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Song's but a solace for a day;
Wine's a traitor not a trust;
Love's a kiss and then away;
Time's a pedler deals in dust.
Higher, higher
Pile the driftwood in a pyre!
Where's a firmer friend than fire?

Knowledge was but born to-night;
Wisdom's to be born to-morrow;
One more log—and banish sorrow,
One more branch—the world is bright.
Higher, higher
Crown with balsam-boughs the pyre!
Where's an older friend than fire?

A CHOPIN FANTASY.

(On Remembrance of a Prélude.)

Come, love, sit here and let us leave awhile
This custom-laden world for warmer lands
Where, 'neath the silken net of afternoon,
Leisure is duty and dread care a dream.

(*The music begins.*)

That cliff's Minorca, that horizon Spain.
There in the west, like fragrance visible,
Rises the soft light as the sun goes down
Till half the sky is palpitant with gold.
Follow it eastward to the gentle blue,
With faith and childhood in it, and the peace
Men agonize and roam for. See that fleet
That flutters in the breeze from the Camargue
Like white doves, huddled now, now scattering.
(They say all native boats are homeward bound
Against to-morrow's annual festival.)
What rest there is in looking from this height
On palms and olives, and the easy steps
By which the terrace clambers yonder hill!
How dark those hollows whence the roads of white
Ascend in angles to the high-perched town!
Needless the music of the convent bell:
'Tis vespers in the heart as in the air.
This is the hour for love, that, like the breath
Of yonder orange, sweetest is at eve.
Here, safe entwined, what could be wished for two
Hid in an island hidden in the sea?
Now let me lay my head upon your lap,
And place your rose-leaf fingers on my lids,
Lest, catching glimpse of your resplendent eyes,
My ardor should blaspheme the coming stars!

. . . . . .

How fast it darkens! One must needs be blind
To know the twilight softness of your voice.
And Love,—not blind, but with a curtained sight,—
Like one who dwells with Sorrow, can discern
The shading of a shadow in a tone.
There's something troubles you, my sweet-of-hearts,
A hesitance in that caressing word;
Nothing unhappy—a presentiment
Such as from far might thrill the under-depths
Of some still tranquil lake before a storm.
Be happy, love, not ponder happiness.
Unerringly I know your woman's soul,
Content to have your happiness put off
Like well-planned feast against to-morrow's need,
And more enjoyed in planning than in use.
But, oh, we men, God made us—what was that?
A drop upon your hand? Perhaps a tear
Lost by an angel who remembers yet
Some perfect moment of th' imperfect world,
And goes reluctantly her way to heaven,
Still envious of our lot? Another drop!
Why, 'tis the rain. Stand here and see that sky—
Blackness intense as sunlight. What a chasm
Of silver where that lightning tore its way!
That crash was nearer! Here's our shelter, quick!
Now it's upon us! Half a breath, and—there!
No wonder you should tremble when the earth
Sways thus and all the firmament's a-reel.
Tremble, but fear not—Love created Fear
To drive men back to Love, where you are now.
What rhythmic terror in the tideless sea
That wildly seeks the refuge of the rocks
From unknown dangers (dangers known are none)!
God! Did you see within the headland's jaws
That drifting sail? Wait the next flash and—look!
Oh, heaven! to cruise about a hundred coasts,
Safe past the fabled monsters of the deep,
To break supinely on familiar shoals
Where one in childhood digged a mimic grave!

. . . . . .

Thank God for those few, momentary stars,
And that slow-lifting zone of topaz light,
Like parting guest returning with a smile.
We care not now that the insatiate storm
Plunges with leaps of thunder on the east.

(*The music ceases.*)

Give me thy hand, dear one, tho unto pain
I crush it to be sure that this be dream,
Knowing 'twas Death that passed, and oh, how near!

—[From "Poems" (The Century Co.).

PERSONALS.

Lincoln and Beecher Praying Together.—Samuel Scoville, Jr., grandson of Henry Ward Beecher, writing in *The Sunday School Times* (Philadelphia), tells of a secret meeting between President Lincoln and his grandfather in 1862:

"Late one evening a stranger called at his [Mr. Beecher's] home and asked to see him. Mr. Beecher was working alone in his study, as was his usual custom, and this stranger refused to send up his name, and came muffled in a military cloak which completely hid his face. Mrs. Beecher's suspicions were aroused, and she was very unwilling that he should have the interview which he requested, especially as Mr. Beecher's life had been frequently threatened by sympathizers of the South. The latter, however, insisted that his visitor be shown up. Accordingly the stranger entered, the doors were shut, and for hours the wife below could hear their voices and their footsteps as they paced back and forth.

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Finally, toward midnight, the mysterious visitor went out, still muffled in his cloak, so that it was impossible to gain any idea of his features.

"The years went by. The war was finished. The President had suffered martyrdom at his post, and it was not until shortly before Mr. Beecher's death, over twenty years later, that it was known that the mysterious stranger who had called on the stormy winter night was Abraham Lincoln. The stress and strain of those days and nights of struggle, with all the responsibilities and sorrows of a nation fighting for its life thrust upon him, had broken down his strength, and for a time undermined even his courage. He had traveled alone in disguise and at night from Washington to Brooklyn to gain the sympathy and help of one whom he knew as a man of God, engaged in the same great battle in which he was the leader. Alone for hours that night the two had wrestled together in prayer with the God of battles and the Watcher over the right, until they had received the help which He had promised to those who seek His aid. Whatever were the convictions and religious belief of Abraham Lincoln, there is no doubt that he believed in prayer, and made that the source of his strength."

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

The Lifference.—What is the difference between a sewing-machine and a kiss?

One sews seams nice; and the other seems so nice.—*Quips and Cranks.* [*C. C. N. Y.*]

Her Query.—AGENT: "I have a book you should buy for your son, telling how to become a politician, statesman, President of the United States, banker, broker,——"

MRS. HENNESY: "G'wan, did yer mother buy wan for you?"—*Brooklyn Life.*

Wanted—An Inventor.—P (five years married): "Have you seen those noiseless baby-carriages, yet?"

Q (Married only a twelvemonth): "No; what I want is a noiseless baby."—*Quips and Cranks.* [*C. C. N. Y.*]

Coming Events.

June 16.—Convention of the International Union Boot and Shoe Workers at Detroit.

June 16–18.—Convention of the National Managers of the Newspaper Circulating Association at Detroit.

June 16–21.—Convention of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistant Union of North America at Baltimore.

June 17.—Convention of the Train Despatchers' Association at Pittsburg.

June 17–18.—Convention of the National Children's Home Society at Sioux Falls, S. D.

Train Your Memory.

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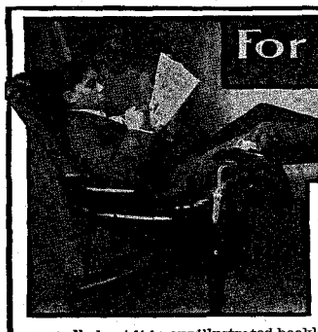

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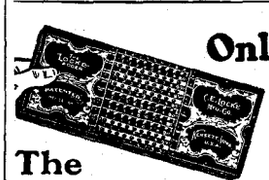

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June 17-19.—Convention of the American Foundrymen's Association at Boston.

June 17-21.—Convention of the American Institution of Homœopathy at Cleveland, Ohio.

June 18.—Convention of the Railway Telegraph Superintendents' Association at Chicago.

June 18-21.—Convention of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers at Great Barrington, Mass.

June 18-25.—Convention of the Master Car-Builders, Master Mechanics, and Supply Men's Association at Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

June 23.—National Sunday-School Conference at Maxinkuckee, Ind.

Convention of American Railway Master Mechanics at Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

June 23-25.—National Painters' Convention at St. Louis.

June 23-27.—Convention of the National Association of Elocutionists at Chicago.

Current Events.

Foreign.

June 2.—The peace terms for South Africa are made public in London.

The Jesuit priests at Tien-Tsin report that the rebellion in the southern part of Chi-li province is spreading.

June 3.—The members of the Waldeck-Rousseau ministry resign at Paris.

Señor Quesada is confirmed by the Cuban Senate as minister to the United States.

June 4.—King Edward creates Lord Kitchener viscount and asks authority from Parliament to make him a money grant of £50,000.

The English Derby is won by J. Gubbins's "Ard Patrick," ridden by J. H. Martin, an American jockey.

Michael Henry Herbert is appointed ambassador to the United States from Great Britain, to succeed the late Lord Pauncefote.

June 5.—It is reported that a shipping trust has been formed in England to fight the syndicate formed by Mr. Morgan.

Governor Taft is received by the Pope and states the objects of his mission. The Pontiff expresses his approval of the American Government's plans.

June 6.—The names of the new French Ministers under the Premiership of M. Combes are made public in Paris.

June 7.—The new French Cabinet is presented to President Loubet in Paris.

A thousand persons are reported killed by an eruption of the Tacana volcano in Guatemala.

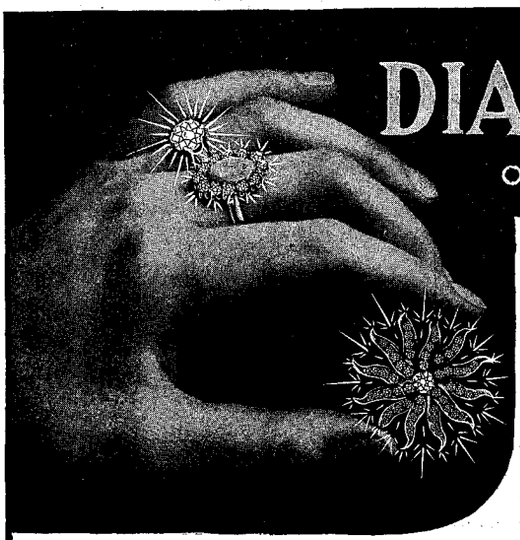
Whitelaw Reid, special envoy of the United States to the coronation of King Edward, arrives in England.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

June 2.—*Senate:* The debate on the Philippine Civil Government bill is continued. The speakers are Senators Mason, of Illinois; Hoar, of Massachusetts; Foraker, of Ohio; Cullom, of Illinois; Bacon, of Georgia; Patterson, of Colorado; Teller, of Colorado; Carmack, of Tennessee, and Proctor, of Vermont.

House: By a vote of 129 to 46 a resolution is adopted extending the thanks of Congress to Secretary of State Hay, for his address on



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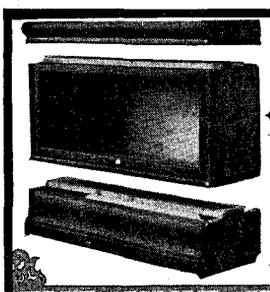

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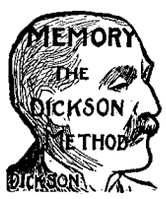

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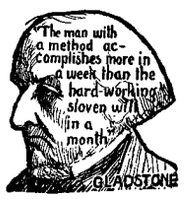

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the occasion of the McKinley memorial exercises last February. The 46 votes were cast by Democrats.

June 3.—*Senate:* The Philippine Civil Government bill is passed by a vote of 48 to 30. Three Republicans — Senators Hoar, of Massachusetts; Mason, of Illinois, and Wellington, of Maryland—vote against it, and one Democrat—Senator McLaurin, of South Carolina—votes for it. All amendments offered by the minority are rejected. The consideration of the Isthmian Canal bill is begun.

House: Consideration of the bill to protect Presidents, known as the Anti-Anarchy bill, is begun.

June 4.—*Senate:* Consideration of the Isthmian Canal bill is continued. Senator Morgan, of Alabama, makes a three-hour speech.

House: The debate on the Anti-Anarchy bill is continued.

June 5.—*Senate:* The debate on the Isthmian Canal bill is continued. Senator Hanna, of Ohio, speaks in favor of the Panama, and Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, for the Nicaragua route. The Military Academy Appropriation bill is passed.

House: The consideration of the Anti-Anarchy bill is continued.

June 6.—*Senate:* The debate on the Isthmian Canal bill is continued; Senator Hanna, of Ohio, continues his speech in favor of the Panama route.

House: Debate on the Anti-Anarchy bill is closed. The chief incident is the speech made by Congressman Richardson, of Alabama, in which he condemns the President, in severe terms, for the references in his Memorial Day oration at Arlington to the epithets applied to Lincoln and Grant during the Civil War, and for his allusions to lynchings.

June 7.—*Senate:* The debate on the Isthmian Canal bill is continued. Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, continues his speech in opposition to the Panama route.

House: The Anti-Anarchy bill is discussed. Several amendments are voted on, but all fail, except one proposed by Congressman McCall, of Massachusetts, to strike from the anarchist section the word "assault," where it is coupled with "killing" in the inhibition against conspiring for the killing of the chief magistrate of a foreign country.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

June 2.—Nearly 80 per cent. of the engineers, firemen, and pumpmen in the anthracite region obey the order to strike.

A letter from Gen. J. F. Bell, explaining his policy of concentration in Batangas Province, Luzon, is made public in Washington.

June 4.—Serious rioting takes place in Chicago; several persons are wounded.

Señor Buencamino, the Filipino leader, finishes his statement in support of American sovereignty in the Philippines.

June 5.—President Roosevelt sends a report to Congress on British operations at Chalmette, La., holding that there has been no violation of the neutrality laws.

The teamsters' strike in Chicago is settled by an agreement between the men and the packers.

June 6.—In reply to an appeal to end the coal strike, President Roosevelt decides that there is no legal authority under which he could intervene for a settlement of the strike.

June 7.—The Ambassadors of Germany and Russia present a joint note to Secretary Hay, proposing concerted action by the Powers against anarchists.

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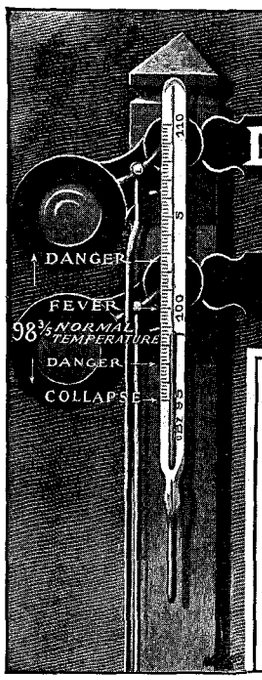

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STEAMBURG, N. Y., February 9, 1901. After having worn the plaster-of-paris jackets, I can truthfully say your appliance is far more comfortable to wear. It corrects curvature quite as well and fits the body so perfectly that no one would suspect I was wearing one. You have my life-long gratitude and well wishes.

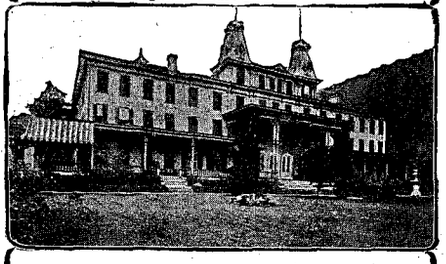
Yours truly, IDA BLOOD.

The plaster-of-paris jacket above mentioned weighed 8¼ lbs. The Philo Burt Appliance put on in its place weighed 17 ounces—a difference of over 7 pounds

PHILO BURT MFG. CO., 84 Sixth St., JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

Nordrach Milk and Rest Cure

Open June First



"NORDRACH" Sanitarium

(Formerly of Stamford, Conn.)

Phoenicia, Ulster Co. (Southern Catskills), New York, for brain-weary business men and tired women, and those who suffer from Mal-Assimilation, Insomnia, Neurasthenia.

All the tested methods of Physiological Therapeutics, Nauheim, Sprague Hot Air, Salt and Mineral baths, with Massage. Send for Pamphlet.

Address

The "NORDRACH" MILK & REST CURE

PHOENICIA, ULSTER CO., NEW YORK.

OH! YES— THE HEAT

We do not wonder that your Summer evenings are oppressive and unbearable, if you use the old-fashioned styles of illumination, that are an endless bother and make the room unbearably hot into the bargain.

Why not get out of the rut and at least investigate a new method of lighting that has none of the disagreeable features mentioned but is ideal in every respect.

The ANGLE LAMP is now used in the finest homes in the country, simply because it has been found superior to everything else. It's not luck, accident, or anything but merit.

While more brilliant than gas or electricity, it never smokes, smells, or gives any trouble, and burns for 18 cents a month. Why don't you find out about it?

Our Catalogue "W," showing all styles from $1.80 up is sent for the asking.

THE ANGLE LAMP CO.,

76 Park Place, New York City.

If afflicted with sore eyes use **Thompson's Eye Water**

COLLAR BUTTON INSURANCE goes with our one-piece collar button. **Krementz & Co.,** 68 Chestnut St. Newark, N. J.

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Our handsome and expensive 96-page

Book Free

That you may learn the dangerous possibilities of the old-fashioned *hair* mattress. It contains hundreds of letters from men and women of *national reputation*, testifying to the undeniable merits of The

Ostermoor Mattress $15.

PATENT ELASTIC FELT

Which is the best mattress ever made at any price and is not an imitation of anything else. Don't believe any one who says it is "just like this" or "just like that." It is just like nothing but itself.

Poor, Forgotten Hair Mattress

An "OSTERMOOR" never needs cleaning or re-stuffing. Renovating a *hair mattress* is like trying to fix up an old house. You never get through overhauling it. You may get it into some sort of shape but it *won't stay* in shape. It sacks and packs and wads and bags, and between "overhauling seasons" you are really sleeping on a rough and uncomfortable mat of stuffing.

SLEEP ON IT 30 NIGHTS

And if it is not even all you have *hoped for*, if you don't believe it to be the equal in cleanliness, durability and comfort of any $50 hair mattress ever made, you can get your money back by return mail—"no questions asked."

Beware of Imitations

trading on the name of "felt." It's not FELT if it's not an OSTERMOOR. Our name and guarantee on every genuine mattress.

2 feet 6 inches wide, 25 lbs.	$8.35	All 6 ft. 3 in. long
3 feet wide, 30 lbs.,	10.00	
3 feet 6 inches wide, 35 lbs.	11.70	
4 feet wide, 40 lbs.,	13.35	
4 feet 6 inches wide, 45 lbs.	15.00	

WE PREPAY ALL EXPRESS CHARGES

Made in two parts 50c. extra.
Special sizes at special prices.

Send to OSTERMOOR & CO., 119 Elizabeth St., New York, for the handsome book—mailed free. Your name on a postal will do.

We have cushioned 25,000 churches.
Send for our book "Church Cushions."

MOTHERS AND DAUGHTERS

You can make summer cooking a pleasure by using our

Steam Cooker with Doors

Entire meal cooked over one burner. Saves fuel, labor and provisions. Used on any kind of stove. Only cooker made with steam condenser and copper tank, sold on 30 days' trial. Get it for your home and summer cottage.

AGENTS WANTED. Liberal terms. $30 and $40 a week can be made by agents. Write for territory at once. Don't delay, as largest sales are made during summer months. Illustrated circulars free.

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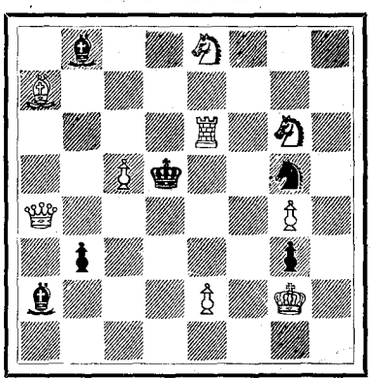
MANICURING MANUAL is an intelligent treatise on Manicuring—concise—comprehensive; showing how you an save time, worry, and money by doing your own manicuring. First edition, complete, 10 cents a copy—coin or tamps. **Jay, Bee & Co., 1131 Broadway, New York**

CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 677.

By C. VINCENT BERRY,
From *The Mercury*, Norwich, England.
Black—Six Pieces.



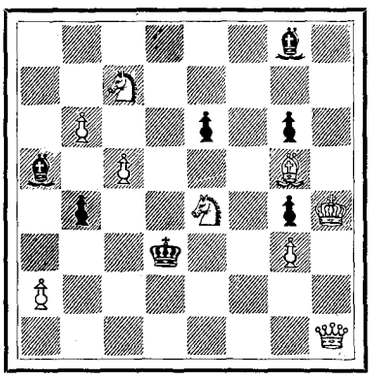
White—Nine Pieces.

1 b 2 S 3; B 7; 4 R 1 S 1; 2 P k 2 s 1; Q 5 P 1; 1 p 4 p 1; b 3 P 1 K 1: 8.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 678.

By W. A. CLARK.
Second Prize, *Otago Witness* Problem-Tourney.
Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

6 b 1; 2 S 5; 1 P 2 p 1 p 1 p 1; b 1 P 3 B 1; : p 2 S 1 p K; 3 k 2 P 1; P 7; 7 Q.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 671: Key-move, Kt—K Kt 6.

No. 672.

1. B—Q sq / K x P
2. B—B 3 / K—K 3
3. Q—Kt 6, mate

2. ..... / P—K 5
3. B—Kt 4, mate

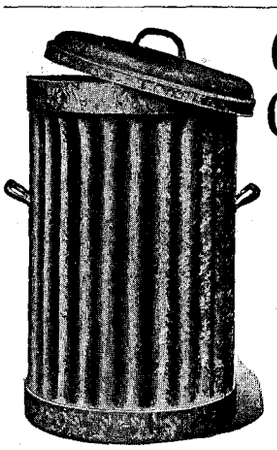
Pears'

soap does nothing but cleanse, it has no medical properties; for the color of health and health itself use Pears'. Give it time.

Sold all over the world.

You can serve **NABISCO** Sugar Wafers every day in the week They are made in many flavors

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY.



Odorless Garbage.

Where do you throw ashes and garbage left from the kitchen? It should be where eye or nose will not detect it. Such a place is in

Witts' Corrugated Can

Made of galvanized steel with close fitting top. It is odor-proof and dust-proof. It is stronger than other cans as the corrugation furnishes support everywhere alike. No hoops or other supports to rust or break off.

Ask your dealer for it. If he hasn't it write us and we will tell you one who has or supply you direct.

THE WITT CORNICE CO., Dept. K, Cincinnati, O.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water**

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.....	Q—Q Kt 7 ch	Q—Q 7, mate
1. K—Q 4	2. K—Q 3 (must)	3.
.....	Q—Kt 2	Q—Q B 2, mate
1. K—Q 6	2. Any	3.
.....	B—Q B 2 ch	Q—Kt3 or Q7, mate
1. P—B 6	2. Any	3.

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass. the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; A Knight, Hillsboro, Tex.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; A C. White, Cambridge, Mass.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; S. T. J., Denver, Colo.; C. N. F., Rome, Ga.; R. O'C., San Francisco; W. J. L., Richmond, Va.; W. W. S., Randolph-Macon System, Lynchburg, Va.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex.; O. C. Brett, Humboldt, Kan.; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; C. B. E., Youngstown, O.; J. T. Dynan, Bethlehem, Pa.

671: The Rev. S. M. Morton, D.D., Effingham, Ill.; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; W. J. Funk, Brooklyn; J. H. Louden, Bloomington, Ind.; C. H. Schneider, Magley, Ind.; the Rev. P. D. Thompson, East New Market, Md.; F. Gebien, New York City; E. A. Kusel, Oroville, Cal.

Comments (671): "Contains nothing striking"—M. M.; "Neat and nice"—G. D.; "Excellent, and quite beautiful"—A K.; "Very clever"—F. S. F.; "Very creditable"—J. G. L.; "A very pretty situation; but the key is apparent without study"—J. H. S.; "Easy, natural solution"—S. T. J.; "A little better than 669"—S. M. M.; "Good example of the Knight's power"—W. R. C.; "Good tho not difficult"—H. W. F.; "Rather apparent"—W. J. F.

672; "While it has some good points, it is on the whole commonplace, and hardly worthy of the talented author"—M. M.; "Fine finesse"—G. D.; "A finished product, and well sustains the reputation of its author"—A K.; "Not difficult, but beautiful"—F. S. F.; "Excellent"—A. C. W.; "Very interesting"—J.G.L.; "The maneuvering of the B is interesting and instructive; the rest is rather tame"—J. H. S.; "Very pretty combination"—S. T. J.; "This impresses me as a problem of very high grade"—C. N. F.; "Fine and difficult"—R. O'C.; "Very good"—W. J. L.

Very many solvers were caught by Q—Q 7, which you will discover, if you will look closely, will not do.

In addition to those reported, W. J. L. got 665; J.H. L.. 669; E. A. K., 670; G. P., 665 and 666; the Hon. Tom M. Taylor, Franklin, Tex., 669.

ERRATUM.

In Problem 676, published last week, the white Queen on K R 2 should be the white King, as given in the notation.

Openings at Monte Carlo.

Mr. R. C. Griffith in *The B. M. C.* compiles two tables. The first table gives all the games in the openings indicated. The second table gives only those games between the ten highest players.

TABLE I.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Per Cent. of Wins.
Ruy Lopez	56	26	14	16	60.7
Queen's Pawn	27	11	7	9	57.3
Sicilian	25	5	14	6	32.0
Queen's Gambit declined	24	15	3	6	75.0
French	19	11	5	3	65.6

TABLE II.

Ruy Lopez	22	6	5	11	52.2
Queen's Pawn	7	2	2	3	50.0
Queen's Gambit Declined	11	8	1	2	81.8
French	6	5	0	1	91.6

WE are under obligation to *The Field*, London, and *The Post*, Boston, for full notice of our Problem-Tourney.

Sent Free and Prepaid.

to every reader of LITERARY DIGEST, who needs it and writes for it, to Vernal Remedy Company, Buffalo, N Y., a trial bottle of Vernal Saw Palmetto Berry Wine. Only one small dose a day perfectly cures catarrh, flatulence, indigestion and constipation. It clears the liver and kidneys of all congestion and inflammation and takes all irritation and catarrh from the bladder and all pain and trouble from prostate gland.

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

Registered by U. S. Patent Office.

"The Most Effective of the Natural Medicinal Waters" and "Strikingly Superior to Lithia Tablets" in Bright's Disease, Calculi, Gout, Rheumatism, etc.

Dr. I. N. Love, *New York City, Former Professor of Clinical Medicine and Diseases of Children, College of Physicians and Surgeons and in Marion Sims College of Medicine, St. Louis, Vice-President of American Medical Association, etc.*, in an article in *Medical Mirror*, says:

"**While being the most effective of the natural mineral waters, it is strikingly superior to emergency solutions of lithia tablets and pure water,** even where the said solution is an exceedingly strong one."

E. H. Pratt, A. M., M. D., LL. D., *Professor of Orificial Surgery to the Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, and Attending Surgeon to Cook Co. Hospital*, says:

"For many years I have found **BUFFALO LITHIA WATER** a very valuable therapeutic resource. It has proved especially efficacious in **Rheumatism, Gout, and Affections of the Kidney and Bladder,** generally, including **Bright's Disease.**"

Dr. William Doughty, *Former Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Medical College of Georgia, Augusta:*

"**BUFFALO LITHIA WATER** is the only reliable treatment known to me for the permanent relief of gravel, and the antecedent conditions that determine it."

Dr. Cyrus Edson, *recently Health Officer of New York City:*

"I have prescribed **BUFFALO LITHIA WATER** with great benefit in **Bright's Disease of the Kidneys.**"

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER is for sale by Grocers and Druggists generally.

Testimonials which defy all imputation or question sent to any address.

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Williams' Shaving Stick

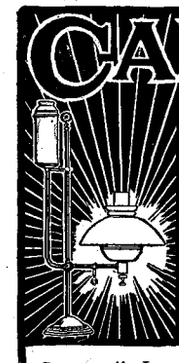
bears the seal of universal approval.

For rich, healing lather, convenience and elegance of style it is peerless.

Price, Twenty-five Cents, of all Druggists.

THE J. B. WILLIAMS CO., Glastonbury, Ct.
LONDON PARIS DRESDEN SYDNEY

CANTON



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without smoke or smell or danger, and at a cost of less than

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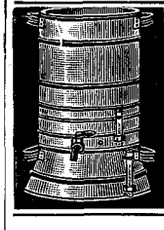

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Don't be too fat; don't puff and blow; don't endanger your life with a lot of excess fat; and furthermore, don't ruin your stomach with a lot of useless drugs and patent medicines. Send your name and address to Prof. F. J. Kellogg, 885 W. Main Street, Battle Creek, Mich., and he will send you free a trial package of his remarkable treatment that will reduce your weight to normal. Do not be afraid of evil consequences, the treatment is perfectly safe, is natural and scientific and gives such a degree of comfort as to astonish those who have panted and perspired under the weight of excess fat. It takes off the big stomach, gives the heart freedom, enables the lungs to expand naturally and you will feel a hundred times better the first day you try this wonderful home treatment.

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Send for the free trial package to-day. It will brighten the rest of your life.

Bright's Disease and Diabetes.

No other diseases known to medical science are so insidious. No others make such frightful inroads upon the human system without apparent symptoms.

On December 31st a physician apparently in good health, was consulting me about a patient of his who had Bright's Disease. Neither the doctor nor I suspected that *he* had anything wrong with his kidneys. On February 1st that physician died with Bright's Disease. A heavy cold with high fever started the latent disease in his system and carried him off in five days.

J. W. CORBIN.

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If you suffer from Eczema, Salt Rheum, Ringworm, Itch, Ivy Poison, Acne, or other skin troubles,

Hydrozone

will cure you.

Cures sunburn in 24 hours.

In cases of Prickly Heat and Hives it will stop itching at once, and surely cure; also will relieve mosquito bites.

Hydrozone is a scientific Germicide. Used and endorsed by leading physicians. It is absolutely harmless, yet most powerful healing agent.

As these diseases are caused by parasites, killing them without causing injury to the sufferer, it naturally cures the trouble.

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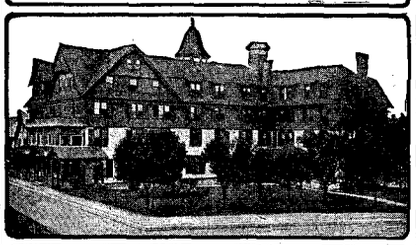
1877 **FOR 25 YEARS** 1902

We have successfully treated all forms of

CANCER

Without the use of the knife. As a result



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All physicians are cordially invited, as our guests.

Upon receipt of a description of any case of Cancer or Tumor we will mail, prepaid and securely sealed, THE MOST VALUABLE AND COMPREHENSIVE TREATISE ever published on this special subject, and will give you an opinion as to what can be accomplished by our method of treatment, and will refer you to former patients.

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A lady writes and, after giving description of her husband's relief from coffee dyspepsia and general nervous trouble, says, "I was almost as bad as he, having the headache nearly every day and was nervous and weak, did not sleep well, was pale and thin and had a bad complexion.

When I found how much good Postum Coffee was doing Husband I concluded to use it and I tell you life is altogether a different thing. I eat and sleep well and look like a different woman. My usual weight for years was from 98 to 100 pounds, I now weigh 108 pounds and everyone tells me how much better I am looking.

I had some friends who did not like Postum, but knowing it was because they did not boil it long enough I made some at their house one day, and they agree with me that Postum is a delicious beverage, and while, of course, the flavor and taste is pleasing and we are glad Postum does suit us that way, the great advantage is in the wonderful, bounding health that we have recovered." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

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WHITE DIMITIES, with fancy cords and stripes, $3.50.

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